

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Latin America

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ANDEAN PACT DECLARATION ON RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA

PY072328 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 29 May 82 p 12

[Text] At a meeting with the press, Felix Pena, under secretary of international trade relations, released the joint declaration prepared during the meeting of the Cartagena Agreement countries, made up of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. The declaration is as follows:

The member countries of the agreement reassert their concern over the indefinite extension of economic sanctions against Argentina by the European Economic Community, and they confirm that such measures must be lifted. On the other hand, the countries making up the Andean Pact reassert their will to continue making the upmost efforts to agree with Argentina on active cooperation in the economic and commercial fields, in order to help diminish the negative effects of the EEC sanctions.

Regional Integration

The Argentine delegation that participated in the Cartagena Agreement meeting, represented by Under Secretary of Foreign Trade Jorge Caminotti, Director of Multilateral Economic Negotiations Eduardo Spector, Foreign Ministry official Emilio Pardo and Economic and Commercial Adviser of the Argentine Embassy in Peru Osvaldo Lattuada, expressed satisfaction at the expressions of solidarity, pointing out that they reflect the strengthening of the Latin American will to make regional integration the most appropriate way to defend the development of their countries.

It was also agreed that the actions to be carried out will contribute toward deepening Latin American integration, which is strengthened as a priority political objective because of the South Atlantic conflict.

Schedule of Activities

Within the framework of goals and objectives mentioned above, it was agreed to prepare a schedule in the near future of activities, which will include a meeting in Lima during the second week in June of organizations dealing with state purchasing and trade in agricultural and livestock products of the Andean Group and Argentina. This will be done in order to identify immediate prospects for establishing purchases and supplies of these products.

Likewise, a meeting between Andean and Argentine businessmen will be organized in this capital on 24-25 June in order to promote foreign trade transactions in the respective markets. To this end, the Argentine Government will report to the Cartagena Agreement group about the various selected economic subsectors which would be prepared to meet with the Andean Group businessmen in order to reach export and import agreements.

Investment Operations

The third point in the schedule of activities will recommend that the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) give favorable consideration to applications for financing exports from Andean pact countries to Argentina in order to make financing for importers of this country easier.

Moreover, the board of the Andean Reserve Fund [ARF] will review the possible of using the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic [BCRA] and other banks and financial organizations to act as agents of and make investments for the ARF.

The activities of the central banks of Argentina and of the countries of the Cartagena Agreement will be coordinated so that, within the mechanism of multilateral compensation and reciprocal credits of the Latin American Integration Association and the Santo Domingo Agreement, they may agree on eventual additional reciprocal support in amounts and terms different from the traditional ones.

Partial Scope Agreements

Partial scope agreements between the Andean Group countries and Argentina, stemming from the renegotiation of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), will also be reached in the near future, and to this end the negotiations on pending features will be finished before the next Integration Association meeting.

Other agreements on granting trade concessions of a temporary nature and of reciprocal interest will be reached within this organization between Argentina and the Andean Pact countries as a whole, on the basis of partial scope agreements. To this end, the Cartagena Agreement group will submit to the Argentine Government lists of items of interest by the Andean countries for the granting of concessions by Argentina, and it will also send lists submitted by the Buenos Aires government to the Andean countries. Measures will also be taken to allow partially financed transportation operations of goods between the Cartagena Agreement member countries and Argentina.

Argentine Reciprocal Measures

At the meeting of Andean Pact countries in the Peruvian capital, the Argentine delegation reported on measures taken by the Argentine Government in relation to a reorganization of imports, which implies restrictions on imports coming from EEC countries and from the United States. The measures include the total restriction of imports coming from the countries which have applied sanctions against Argentina and delayed payments and establishment of quotas for those coming from their countries.

Invitation

The Andean Group delegations in turn expressed their satisfaction over the Argentine decision to favor imports coming from Latin America, since no restriction was imposed on them. To conclude, it was decided to invite CAF and ARF officials to attend the 24-25 June meeting in Buenos Aires as observers.

SELA COUNTRIES AGREE TO COOPERATE WITH ARGENTINA

PY080439 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0230 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 3 Jun (TELAM) -- The Latin American Economic System (SELA) has "condemned the coercive measures adopted by the UK, the United States and the EEC, and it had decided to give to our country the aid called for by the economic emergency which arose as a result of the implementation of such measures." The agreement was released by San Martin Palace a few hours after the arrival in the country of Ambassador Felix Pena, under secretary for international economic relations, who headed the Argentine delegation that participated in the meeting of government representatives of the SELA in Caracas during the first days of June.

During the meeting, a declaration was approved by consensus of the 26 SELA countries, and the charter of the committee of action in support of Argentina was signed by 18 of the countries. The objective of the committee of action is to coordinate cooperation of the SELA countries with Argentina in order to give the necessary support in view of the emergency created by the coercive economic measures implemented by some industrialized countries.

The agreement entered into by the SELA countries refers to the measures adopted by the industrialized countries, the indefinite extension of the sanctions, the extremely serious act which endangers the sovereignty of any country and the vast sea blockade imposed on the area where hostilities are being carried out, all of which are seriously hurting the Argentine economy. The agreement also notes the Latin American repudiation of the illegal measures referred to and calls for coordinating and implementing Latin American cooperation with Argentina. This cooperation will include drawing up and implementing a strategy that will permit Latin America to defend its security and economic independence.

SPEECH, COMMUNIQUE COMMEMORATE JOURNALISM DAY

Galtieri Address

PY080348 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0240 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jun (TELAM) -- Today President Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri stated to the journalists accredited to Government House that he had no doubts about the final triumph of Argentine rights in the conflict with Great Britain. He pointed out: I am absolutely certain that Argentine foreign policy will be reviewed as an unavoidable consequence.

The president went to greet the journalists accredited to Government House on the occasion of the journalism day, which is celebrated today.

On this occasion, the chief of state held a casual meeting with the journalists to whom he stated that the government, the whole nation, "appreciates the work you are doing, morning, noon and night, as good soldiers whose tools are the pen and words."

General Galtieri added: "I did not want to miss greeting you on this day." He then added: "Journalism is also playing an important role in Argentine history and I believe that past generations as much the present one have strongly contributed to strengthening the Argentine nation, therefore, I wanted to shake hands with each and every one of you, with every TV, radio and press journalist of this new generation."

Further on he stated: "Journalism is a great family. I would have liked you to have had this day for yourselves. I know you are concerned, affected, reasonably moved on this day and that together with our soldiers you are defending our rights in the south. I would say that we are spiritually attached, bound to one another. I'm sure that nothing similar has happened for several generations.

In referring to the behavior of the national media regarding the current events which the country is experiencing, the president stated: "I do not want to sound repetitive but, as I have already stated, it has responded to its role within society. I believe that Argentine journalism's prestige is not something recently acquired, but something acquired a long time ago and recognized throughout the world. During these times the country is experiencing, Argentine journalism has risen to its past high standards.

During the conversation, Galtieri said that he intends to make another trip to the southern part of the country after His Holiness Pope John Paul II concludes his visit to Argentina.

As for the presence of his holiness in Argentina, Galtieri said that Argentina was born with the pen, the word, the sword [words from "El Himno Belgrano"] and the cross.

The first discoverers arrived in America, in the area of the River Plate, and they came with their thoughts, pens, swords and the cross. The Argentine people were born under the sign of Christian faith, of faith in humanity, and I believe that his holiness' presence is like an injection of faith into the Argentine people given the situation the country is undergoing.

I am certain, he added, that despite the situation the country is undergoing -- which is not a happy one -- the Argentine people will receive him with that faith, with that deep fondness for everything that the pope means to the Christian community and to the Argentine people.

Sometimes, Galtieri added, one cannot find the words to express the real significance his holiness' presence has under these circumstances.

Galtieri also said: "I am sure that in all of the pope's daily thoughts and prayers the strong desire for peace all over the world and, of course, in the South Atlantic, is present. This subject has very likely not gone unmentioned during the pope's latest meetings.

Concerning a review of Argentine foreign policy, Lieutenant General Galtieri said he believed not only that that would occur, but that he was absolutely certain of it. "It is an inevitable consequence," Galtieri said.

Regarding the question of national political institutionalization, he noted: "I am convinced that -- as can be seen -- since the events of 2 April the country has experienced a reaction, a change, a different motivation in all the people," and then he added this is not my conclusion alone, I believe that anybody can see it. Of course this change will have its logical consequences in all aspects of the nation's affairs, he concluded.

"We Argentines have managed to establish communication among all the elements of our society, a communication that had not been all that easy and that now has been facilitated by the events which took place." Although I cannot set any date, he said, I am sure that all this will facilitate the process of national reorganization and the attainment of the fundamental objective: Finding a stable and solid political solution for the nation so that we can cope with the problems of our society and those of international community as solidly as the Argentine people can by virtue of their culture, their tradition, their potential and their capability.

He then added that he can only make logical political speculations like anyone else. We do not have any specific timetable. Dates have however been established, and you all know about them, for the promulgation of the organic law for political parties. Then the internal political activities of the existing parties and of those to be created will begin, but all this will take time.

Galtieri continued saying that the new leaderships, those which are already firmly established and those which emerged in the new organizations, will bring about new circumstances that will be analyzed.

President Galtieri then noted that up until noon today he had no knowledge of any new peace-seeking effort, but indicated that he would meet tonight with Foreign Minister Costa Mendez, who may have some news, but I do not know.

He then said that there are ladies who are working as volunteers in the hospitals; among them my wife, who goes to help three times a week, looking after soldiers and personnel of various ranks.

Referring to the reason why the spirit here was not as upbeat as it was on the battlefield, Galtieri said that he thought that the reason was that we were not there.

In conclusion, Galtieri gave assurances to the journalists accredited to Government House that he had no doubts about the eventual triumph of Argentine rights in the conflict with Great Britain.

Junta Issues Communique

PY071708 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Military junta communique issued on occasion of journalism day]

[Text] Today, Argentine journalism commemorates its day by making its contribution, through its dedication and professionalism, to the defense of the fatherland's territorial integrity and honor, threatened by an aggression without precedence in the history of America.

From the very beginning of the recovery of the Malvinas Islands, courageous Argentine journalists have been reporting, at great risk at the front, the heroic journeys that will stand as exemplary testimonies for the future and which already stand as such, based on the ethical principles and goals, for the free people's of the world and, especially, for the great Latin American brotherhood.

The men of letters, the fighters who use the pen for the noble causes, have been -- since the time our fatherland was born -- close to the armed branch to defend the essential causes of the nation.

Thus today, when a colonialist attempt imposes battle on us, Argentine journalism is in the frontline and in the rearguard, encouraging soldiers, praising their heroic actions, guiding rulers and encouraging national unity.

It is doing that with faith and honesty, exercising its professional freedom with absolute objectivity.

Yesterday's visionaries, today's men, Argentine journalists are unique and irreplaceable chroniclers of our history.

During these heroic journeys the Argentine people are undergoing, journalists of all persuasions have been able to confirm the basic truths of our spiritual strength: the defense of right and of freedom.

The essential values of the nation are today at stake in the struggle imposed by the aggressor. Argentine journalism, with its high professional level, plays its role in this deed and conveys the message of this new liberation crusade to all nations of the world.

DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE ON FORUMS ANNOUNCED

PY080132 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0033 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jun (NA) -- Gustavo Figueroa, the Foreign Ministry's chief adviser, announced today that Argentina will soon initiate "a vigorous diplomatic offensive" to consolidate its position in international forums in which the South Atlantic conflict has been debated.

Responding to a question put to him by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, Figueroa said that the absence of news from the Foreign Ministry today was due to the fact that Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez "is evaluating the next steps to be taken in the diplomatic area."

He then said: "The next steps will mark a vigorous diplomatic offensive to consolidate on all fronts the Argentine position in its conflict with Great Britain, a position that is gathering support that was not expected in all the international forums."

'IMPORTANT' SUPPORT FROM NONALIGNED OBTAINED

PYO72256 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1310 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jun (TELAM) -- Gustavo Figueras, the chief adviser of the Argentine Foreign Ministry, said today that the document issued by the nonaligned is an important support since in this group there are more than 90 countries that support our sovereignty and repudiate the (British) aggression. This is very important, particularly because of their role within the United Nations.

Figueras noted that the result of the recent trip which the foreign minister made to Cuba, Brazil and Venezuela "was in keeping with what was expected."

Asked whether he was informed about the fact that the United States tried to change its veto to a vote of abstention at the UN Security Council meeting, Figueras noted that he had learned about it 15 minutes after the incident through a news agency. He said: Based on my experience at the United Nations where I spent about 4 years the only thing I can say about this is that it was a blunder.

He added: "I believe there must be something else behind all this. This is something that often occurs in diplomatic circles, since one may receive certain instruction and these are then changed. But what is unusual in this case is that it was made public; these situations are not generally discussed."

Regarding the visit to Venezuela, Figueras said that he was surprised by the way in which the Argentines were greeted. He noted: "The president of Venezuela wanted to talk with our foreign minister and he even gave a reception in his honor. During the meeting they discussed future actions since Venezuela is one of the most active supporters of the policy Argentine is pursuing at present."

He noted that in all this there is a certain trend that is being established. Argentina is obtaining the support it needs. All this is part of diplomatic policy, but the nation comes first since it is above all things. These objectives must be achieved through an active or aggressive diplomacy, and that diplomacy is yielding results.

GENERAL IGLESIAS TALKS TO NEWSMEN ABOUT CRISIS

PYO72238 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] In the course of an informal chat with newsmen yesterday, Gen Hector Iglesias, the secretary general of the presidency of the Argentine Republic, said: "Our main objective is to reincorporate the Malvinas Islands in our national patrimony. We first resorted to political action and we are now engaged in military action and we shall continue to use jointly all alternatives whatever action should be considered necessary to attain our purpose."

In reference to his recent trip abroad, General Iglesias said that the people and governments of the countries of the Americas now clearly understood Argentina's position regarding the Malvinas and that the Argentine cause is now the common cause of all hemisphere countries.

In answer to questions on how other countries [words indistinct] Argentina in connection with the present conflict, General Iglesias replied: "It is generally believed that Argentina will be successful since it maintains a firm and dignified position in defense of the principles upheld before the greatest world powers."

General Iglesias said: "While Argentina continues firmly to demand its rights, it is also ready to hold talks aimed at achieving peace." During his talks with newsmen, General Iglesias also said that Argentina was aware of the fact that its present conflict over the Malvinas was similar to situations in other parts of the world where other countries were making similar claims. Argentina, he affirmed, has assumed full responsibility in this respect and consequently was ready to defend its rights with even greater determination.

General Iglesias concluded by saying that Argentina knew that it had the full support of the sister republics of Latin America in attaining an objective it will never give up, that is, the restoration of the Malvinas to the national patrimony. "The Malvinas conflict has brought about the establishment of full unity and understanding among all Latin American countries," concluded General Iglesias.

CLOSURE OF NEWS AGENCY, NEWSPAPER REPEALED

NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS

PY071521 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1520 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jun (TELAM) -- It is reported that the closure imposed on the NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS news agency has been lifted.

Public Information Secretary Rodolfo Baltierrez disclosed this information today at 1200 at the Government House news room.

EL PATAGONICO

PY071628 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1546 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Comodoro Rivadavia, 7 Jun (TELAM) -- The newspaper EL PATAGONICO reappeared today after the lifting of the executive branch decree issued last Friday which closed the paper for 72 hours.

Yesterday, Col Esteban Solis, the chief of the 5th Corps civilian affairs department, informed the director of EL PATAGONICO, Roque Gonzalez, about the lifting of the ban.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR MEETS FOREIGN MINISTER

PY071507 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1415 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jun (TELAM) -- Sergey Striganov, the Soviet ambassador to Argentina, said today that Great Britain should give up its plans to restore colonial status on the Malvinas by force.

In a statement he made to the press after a meeting he held this morning with Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, Striganov reasserted that the Soviet Union is against the British aggression and that this issue should be solved in a peaceful manner.

Regarding his meeting with Costa Mendez, the Soviet ambassador said that during the meeting they discussed the present situation and that the foreign minister informed him about the discussion of the Malvinas conflict in Havana and the result of the UN Security Council sessions.

However, the Soviet ambassador declined to comment on eventual Soviet military aid to Argentina if the conflict deteriorates by noting: I do not want to make any kind of comments on this issue.

Moreover, Striganov said that Soviet-Argentine trade is normal and he added that the Soviet Union is fulfilling its obligations in compliance with a bilateral trade agreement with Argentina for the purchase of 4.5 million tons of cereal grain, and that in addition the Soviet Union is purchasing several other million tons of cereal grain.

JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

Hospital Ship Leaves Port

PY071252 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1248 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 137]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that the icebreaker Almirante Irizar, which has been commissioned as an Argentine hospital ship, will leave port today, 7 June 1982, in compliance with its new orders.

Protests British Reply

PY080044 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0018 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 138]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that today, 7 June 1982, the British Government has delivered through the Brazilian Embassy the answer to the notes submitted by the Argentine Foreign Ministry denouncing the use of Argentine war prisoners for clearing the mine fields in Darwin and Goose Green which reportedly caused casualties among them.

The answer states: A box of ammunition exploded while being transported, killing three prisoners instantly and wounding nine others, two of whom died later.

The answer received provides no technical details and does not clearly explain what has happened, therefore the Joint Staff expresses its concern in view of the possibility of a repetition of this event and the specific violation of the Geneva convention by the British forces that it entails.

Contacts through the Foreign Ministry are continuing to definitely clarify these events and to prevent their repetition as well as to determine what violations may have been committed.

Reports 7 June Fighting

PY080255 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0240 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 139]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that today, 7 June 1982, the following military actions took place:

1. Argentine artillery fired on positions in the Mount Kent area.
2. An Argentine patrol engaged enemy forces in a confrontation, resulting in the withdrawal of the enemy who left behind material and equipment which were captured by our forces.
3. Three Harrier aircraft flew over Argentine positions; they were repelled and it was observed that one of them was seen in a cloud of heavy smoke.
4. Exchange of sporadic artillery fire took place.

ARMY RELEASES CASUALTY LIST SINCE 20 MAY

PY080153 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0125 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jun (NA) -- The army tonight reported that 13 members of the army -- including officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers -- have died during the military actions on the Malvinas Islands since 20 May.

The official report indicates that a noncommissioned officer and a soldier are missing.

The communique released at 2210 states:

"The army command regrets to report to the population that as the result of the operations for the recovery of our Malvinas Islands, the army casualties from 20 May until today are the following:

"Dead: Lt Alejandro Dachary; 2d Lt Juan Omar Abraham; 1st Sgt Alberto Antonio Sanagua; 1st Sgt Rene Pascual Blanco; Corp Juan Waldrik; and Privates Ramon Orlando Palaveccino, Jorge Oscar Soria, Oscar Daniel Diarte, Jorge Alberto Llamas, Luis Orlando Aguilera, Segundo Antonio Riquelme, Ricardo Mario Currieri and Jorge Daniel Luduena.

"Missing: Corp Roberto Adrian Busto and Private Sergio Cesar Sinchicay."

BRAZILIAN PAPER REPORTS CARRIERS OUT OF ACTION

PY071717 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1500 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 7 Jun (TELAM) -- Argentine Air Force reports that the British aircraft carriers Invincible and Hermes have been put out of action were corroborated today by the Rio de Janeiro newspaper O GLOBO.

In a report from its London correspondent, the newspaper reports that the calm reigning in the past few days in the Malvinas may be due to the absence of the British aircraft carriers Invincible and Hermes which have been forced to withdraw from the theater of operations due to damage inflicted by Argentine attacks.

Quoting diplomatic sources in London which state that the Invincible is on its way to Ascension Island for repairs and that the Hermes is already in some U.S. shipyard undergoing repairs O GLOBO notes that British air coverage basically depended on these two aircraft carriers.

The newspaper added "the lack of belligerent activities in the Malvinas intrigues observers who found only one explanation for this situation: The two aircraft carriers which transported the Sea Harriers, and the Sea Kings and Wessex helicopters -- whose mission is to protect the disembarkment of forces in the archipelago -- have been put out of action."

REPORT FROM BRAZIL ON ARMS DELIVERIES

PY072232 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1553 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 7 Jun (TELAM) -- In the opinion of a high Brazilian military source consulted by TELAM, Argentina has no difficulty in replacing arms and ammunition to continue the struggle with Great Britain over possession of the Malvinas Islands.

The repetition of this commentary by the same sources is now reinforced by the statement that "Argentina has the basic support of Libya, Peru, Venezuela, Israel and Brazil," either through the transfer of arms in triangle operations or by other means.

Even if Argentina decides to ask for Soviet arms, "it does not need to reach a direct agreement," since "it can use the supply line through Peru, which is already using them."

According to those circles with which a chronicle in the Rio de Janeiro daily JORNAL DO BRASIL is in agreement, Argentina is already using the Soviet-made Sam 7 antiaircraft missile, delivered by the Peruvians in the last few days."

It was asserted that Argentina is buying Italian (?Mariner) missiles, "equally as powerful as the Exocet," and the Shafir missiles from Israel, and that the latter country would also transfer to Argentina a squadron of 24 Skyhawks and the same number of Dagger fighter planes.

Regarding Brazil itself, the sources asserted that it is sending SBAT, SBAT 70 and 127 mm rockets apart from the two Bandeirantes reconnaissance planes "which are now at the front." The sources added that Venezuela has put Mirage planes at the disposal of Argentina; several of them have reportedly already been painted with the emblems and colors of Argentine planes.

EMERGENCY TAX LAW IMPOSED BY GOVERNMENT

PY072226 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2134 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jun (TELAM) -- President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri has signed Law No 22604 establishing an emergency tax to be levied only once throughout the national territory on financial assets as they existed on 31 December 1981. The decree's introduction states that the measure is adopted to meet the need for adjustment of priority expenditures, and that for such purpose a special tax must be collected during the current year.

NEW SPECIAL TAX IMPOSED ON U.S. DOLLAR

PY071426 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2103 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jun (TELAM) -- The national executive branch has imposed a special tax of 2,000 pesos on each dollar, or the equivalent in other currencies, to be paid by the exchange offices. According to the report, this tax will be imposed on the net balances as of 4 May 1982, and will try to counteract the differences which the exchange readjustment caused in favor of the houses operating with foreign currency.

CGT DEMANDS INVESTIGATION OF LOAN TO UK BANK

PY072245 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1320 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (NA) -- Under the leadership of Saul Ubaldini, the CGT [General Labor Confederation] has demanded a "thorough" investigation by President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri to find out whether the Bank of London during the past week received loans from the Bank of the Nation, a situation which, if true, "allows the enemy to finance itself with our own effort, the CGT indicated.

In a letter forwarded to the president, the CGT maintains that during the past few days the Bank of London received loans from the Bank of the Nation in the form of call money. The CGT demands that the amount of the loan and interest rate be disclosed.

The CGT-Brasil [a faction of the CGT headquartered on Brasil Street] has also asked President Galtieri to have Economy Minister Roberto Alemann report on the destiny of the loans to the Bank of London, and also on the "current situation of the branch office of the Bank of the Argentine Nation in London and in other cities of the front of the aggressor."

On indicating that if this loan was granted, the unity of the national leadership is running "a serious risk," the CGT letter demands guarantees for "the national effort which supports our soldiers who are fighting in the South Atlantic."

SAINT JEAN: POLITICAL ACTIVITY BAN TO BE LIFTED

PY062214 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 5 Jun 82 p 9

[Text] The government will legalize political activity when the new political parties statute is announced, Interior Minister Alfredo Saint Jean told Peronist politicians yesterday.

Raul Mtera and Rodolfo Tecera del Franco met with the minister yesterday afternoon at the politicians' request, to discuss political reorganization of the country.

Mtera said the upcoming political parties statute, which establishes rules for a return to normal political activity, will restrict political party status to those groups which can muster .4 percent of the voting population in a minimum of five federal districts.

If that limit were to be based on statistics for the last election, which counted some 14.5 million voters, a party would need a minimum of about 56,000 members.

According to official sources, that figure could drop to .3 percent in the future.

Mtera and Tercera del Franco heartily backed the idea. "That's okay, it's the only way to form large and strong national parties," Mtera said.

Some political parties have criticized such a measure, calling it "proscriptive."

Meanwhile, yesterday Interior Under Secretary Bernardo Menendez denied that a "government of transition" was being considered as reported by the press.

"I can assure you that neither in the Interior Ministry nor in the existing government is there any consideration of those versions," Menendez said.

Last week, Air Force Commander-in-Chief Basilio Lami Dozo admitted that the government was considering the possibility of forming a "national emergency government."

However, according to Menendez: "As of today I can say that the current power structure will be maintained." The national reorganization process would require President Leopoldo Galtieri to serve until 1984.

Menendez spoke only briefly with the press after sitting in on Saint Jean's meeting with the Peronists.

Radical Leader Raul Alfonsin, meanwhile, kept up his barrage of anti-foreign sentiment and yesterday remarked on Radio Mitre that a transition government headed by former President Arturo Illia is "indispensable."

He said the pre-Malvinas crisis economic and social situation was as if "a neutron bomb had fallen on Argentina" and urged that the crisis has aggravated it further.

Nonetheless, Alfonsin was refuted by Radical colleague, Antonio Troccoli, who called notions of a transition government "a product of alchemy."

SENTENCE FOR HAVING SUBVERSIVE PAMPHLETS UPHELD

PY072352 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1920 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jun (NA) -- The Supreme Court confirmed the punishment of a 75,000 peso fine or 15 days imprisonment on a student charged with disturbing public security when caught with pamphlets believed to be subversive.

The high court stated that the extraordinary appeal by student Carlos Alberto Magdalena against the sentence of the judge of the correctional court, Roberto Jorge Calandra, who upheld the punishment imposed by the police, was contrary to law.

Magdalena was detained on 3 November 1981 while riding in a taxi. Pamphlets were found in a bag he was carrying.

Judge Calandra considered that Magdalena had violated Article 5 of the police decree which punishes the mere possession of such items.

In his appeal to the court, Magdalena claimed that his action was not regarded as a crime that the pleas which had been filed had been omitted and that Articles 18 and 19 of the national Constitution had been violated by the way the proceedings and the seizure of pamphlets had been carried out.

The court rejected the arguments in agreement with the decision of the national attorney general, Mario Justo Lopez.

Mr Lopez maintained in this regard that the judgment agreed that the possession of pamphlets had been proven and that in relation to the alleged violation of the privacy of the defendant on the part of the police which had not been taken into account in the judgment, he said it had not been filed in time or in the right way so as to cause the judge to pronounce judgment on it.

He added that the defense had failed to object to the memorandum of action on the seizure and, therefore, there was no way for the defendant to dispute the police.

SOURCE SAYS RADIO LIBERTY STILL BROADCASTING

PY070300 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2308 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jun (TELAM) -- The appearance on the air of a radio station which transmits from Ascension Island shows that Liberty is alive and in good health, an authoritative source said today alluding to the British attempt at neutralizing the station which, transmitting from an unknown location, carries English broadcasts beamed abroad.

The source emphasized the effectiveness of Liberty broadcasts but declined to give details of its location. He added that the truth of our cause continues to be disseminated to Europe, the United States and the British task force.

Regarding the station located at Ascension Island, he said it does not merit an in-depth analysis.

As for Liberty, he made it clear that the reason Liberty cannot be heard in Buenos Aires or its surroundings is due to the application of a transmission technique which guarantees its reaching the Northern Hemisphere with its full power.

He said: The Voice of Liberty is intended for those governments which continue to maintain an aggressive position. He added that the station itself makes the following announcement: "A woman, a spirit, a country is talking to you, proud of knowing that the world is listening when Argentina is speaking."

BRIEFS

PATRIOTIC FUND CONTRIBUTIONS -- Contributions to the patriotic fund reached 435 billion (435,000,000,000) pesos yesterday, with a 44.5 billion peso contribution from the Buenos Aires Provincial Bank, nearly two billion pesos from the Cordoba Provincial Bank and nearly 2.5 billion from YPF [government oil deposits] [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 4 Jun 82 p 9 PY]

GOVERNMENT SETS DEADLINE FOR ENDING STRIKE

PY071340 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] The government of Gen Celso Torrelio has set a deadline of 0900 today for transportation workers to return to work throughout the country. This decision was announced by Transport and Communications Minister Angulo last night.

He said that in case this strike does not end, the government will take drastic measures, which is what the citizens want. He said formulas have been proposed to solve this problem. All possible efforts are being made to benefit drivers and to avoid further inconvenience to the population, which has endured 7 days of the strike stoically. Minister Angulo also remarked that the strike is not in the sector's interest in solving economic problems, but that it is based rather on political reasons aimed at hindering, if not destroying, the process of democratization.

RURAL WORKERS 'WILL NOT PERMIT CHAOS, ANARCHY'

PY071428 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Rural workers of the Ingavi district of La Paz will mobilize peasants to defend the homeland in compliance with the terms of the military-peasant pact. More than 10 branches of labor organizations in that district stated that as interpreters of the aspirations of the Bolivian people, and faithful to their revolutionary struggle, they will not permit chaos and anarchy, which are presently aimed at destabilizing the nation.

LA PAZ RADIO STATION ATTACKED, DAMAGED

PY071237 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Unknown persons armed with machineguns launched a treacherous attack on our radio station early this morning. Many shots were fired, hitting the roof of the main entrance door. The attack destroyed a wall in the upper part of the building.

Stations on Protest Strike

PY080209 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Excerpt] A 24-hour strike will be observed as of Tuesday by all La Paz television and radio stations in repudiation of the attack against Radio Panamericana. This measure was adopted by the confederation of labor unions of television and radio workers today. A communique, which was delivered to the various communication media, is signed by (Edgardo Vazquez) and (Rodolfo Carve) of that labor union.

Association Condemns Attack

PY080200 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Through a communique delivered to the media, the Bolivian Radio Broadcasting Association, ASBORA, strongly condemns the attack against Radio Panamericana today. ASBORA asks the government and the corresponding ministry in particular to investigate this attack, as well as the ones previously made against the general adviser of our city, the chairman of the radio-press agreement, and now the attack against the radio managed by ASBORA's vice chairman.

COB Repudiates Attack

PY080238 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Bolivian Labor Federation, COB, voices its strongest protest over the attack perpetrated against Radio Panamericana at dawn today. This action implies an escalation of terrorist actions against the media, which are clearly designed to intimidate the workers of the media and to offset the democratic goals achieved through the struggle waged by the Bolivian people.

This is included in a declaration issued by the COB, which is signed by Juan Lechin Oquendo, (Oscar Friginez Rodriguez), (Gonzalo Guaman Eguez), (Jose Maria Palacios), Aldo Flores Alvarez, and (Justo Perez Garcia), members of the COB Executive Committee.

The declaration states that so far there have been no indications of an explanation regarding the attempt made against the home of (Carlos Sebaterech), chairman of the National Press Association. During the past few weeks, the country has again been the object of terrorist actions against persons and institutions connected with the struggle by the popular movement, the declaration states. The lack of guarantees [words indistinct] is obvious, and this implies that the freedom achieved thus far is totally superficial because not all the terrorist actions have been clarified.

This shows the incapacity of the organs in charge of safeguarding public security. The government, by showing its observance of the laws in force and of the constitution, ought to safeguard the peace and tranquillity of the people by putting a halt to any type of coercive form of repression in the country, the COB document concludes.

AGREEMENT WITH CHILE ON HANDLING OF CARGO

PY071630 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The Bolivian and Chilean commissions for port matters, which met recently in Santiago, Chile, reached important agreements concerning the transit of Bolivian exports and imports through the ports of Arica and Antofagasta. The agreements and conclusions reached during the meeting, held at the initiative of the Bolivian Government, were included in the final act of (?Tarija and Tapia).

Summarizing, the agreements establish first that the rates in force since 1964 for the transit of Bolivian cargo through Antofagasta and Arica will be maintained until the observations that Bolivia will present to the Chilean authorities are studied at a technical meeting to be held on 15 (?July) in the Bolivian city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. The observations will cover the proposed changes in the rate system.

Second, Chilean authorities reiterated their government's respect for the international commitments arranged with Bolivia, thus making it clear that the internal measures decreed in Chile on the privatization of ports will neither hinder free transit nor affect the application of existing regulations or measures aimed at the fulfilling of the agreements related to this matter, such as, among other things, the activities of the autonomous administration of customs storage facilities, the operation of the integrated transit system and the (?use) of storage facilities for Bolivian cargo.

BRIEFS

COPPER PRODUCTION -- The Mining Corporation of Bolivia increased production of copper concentrates and the copper reserves of the (Colo Colo) Mining Corporation. Copper production in 1981 exceeded production in 1980 by 800 fine metric tons. The copper reserves of the (Colo Colo) Mining Corporation increased from 22,891 fine metric tons in 1980 to 51,865 in 1981. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 May 82]

JAPANESE LOAN -- The Japanese Government Fund for Overseas Economic Cooperation has granted Bolivia a \$28-million loan for reconstruction of the eastern railway line. The agreement was signed this morning by Central Bank manager (Gonzalo Ruiz), general manager of the National Railway Enterprise (Gen Mario San) and the director of the Japanese organization, (Isamu Ayaki). [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jun 82 PY]

NAVY TO JOIN EXERCISES WITH ARGENTINE FORCES

PYO71855 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1710 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 7 Jun (TELAM) -- The Brazilian Navy, which suspended its participation in the "Unitas" operation with the United States as a result of the Malvinas conflict, reported today that it will join in operation "Fraternal" with the Argentine Navy. The Brazilian Navy report adds that operation "Fraternal" will be carried out "according to schedule." The operation will be carried out in the South Atlantic in August "if the Malvinas conflict has ended."

MANUFACTURE OF MISSILES 'SIMILAR TO EXOCET' NEAR

PYO71347 Paris AFP in Spanish 2139 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 6 Jun (AFP) -- In remarks published in the press, Brig Gen Hugo de Oliveira Piva, director of the Brazilian Space Research Institute of the Aeronautics Ministry, stated today that Brazil will begin manufacturing a missile similar to the French Exocet, used by Argentina in the Malvinas conflict. The source stated that production of the missile could begin in the near future. He added that the technological capability developed by the institute in projects such as this can be used in military projects. He said Brazil has the necessary technology to develop the production of missiles for planes and ships.

FIGUEIREDO TO DECIDE FATE OF BRITISH PLANE

PYO80454 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0350 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Brasilia, 7 Jun (TELAM) -- The Foreign Ministry today confirmed that it has received a formal request from Great Britain for the release of the Vulcan bomber detained at Rio de Janeiro's military airport of Galeao since Thursday.

Official Spokesman Bernardo Pericas said the British request had been made Saturday night and that it will be answered, just as Argentina's request for the detention of the bomber, "only after we have studied the legal aspects that have been asked for from the legal departments of the Foreign and Aeronautics Ministries."

Pericas reported that Brazil has arrived at two conclusions: "The plane's weapons will remain in Brazil until the end of the war, and its crew can leave whenever it wants to."

According to Pericas, the Brazilian decision to release the Vulcan's crew is based on the fact that the two warring "countries have released their prisoners of war, and therefore we can do the same, backed by a lot of reason."

According to the Itamaraty spokesman, the legal aspects regarding the situation of the Vulcan may be made known tomorrow.

"Only then will the Brazilian Government reach a new decision on what will happen with the plane," he said.

For its part, Radio Jornal do Brasil said tonight that the legal studies that have been made will be submitted to President Joao Figueiredo, who "will make the final decision in order to put an end to the problem."

BETANCUR EXPLAINS GUIDELINES OF NEW GOVERNMENT

PA071710 Paris AFP in Spanish 1450 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, 7 Jun (AFP) -- Belisario Betancur, Conservative president-elect of Colombia, said today that the pillars of his government will be cordiality, coexistence, justice and peace. "Therefore there will be no discrimination between recent and long-standing friends, and much less between friends and enemies. That is why I will respect decisively everyone's rights, and I will turn over power on 7 August 1986 to those who win it honestly, since I will remain apart from partisan or group interests, Betancur stated.

Betancur won the 30 May elections by more than 416,265 votes over Liberal candidate Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, but he lost the 14 March legislative elections by 279,092 votes. He will have an opposition legislature, so he will be forced to work in common agreement with the Liberals. Article 120 of the constitution imposes on him this "cogovernment," but he could be freed from this if the Liberals undertake a "constructive opposition," as Lopez Michelsen has announced.

Betancur reiterated that he will be "obedient" to the constitution. "What I will need as president is everyone's confidence and support -- not because I want it, but so there will be a good administration," the president-elect said. He added that he will give priority to the solution of the problems being "endured by the poor of my fatherland."

Betancur hopes that through a "constructive dialogue" between Liberals and Conservatives he will be able to have a government that will reactivate the economy. He also ruled out the possibility that political violence will reappear, and he urged the country to struggle for peace. Betancur admitted that current Liberal President Julio Cesar Turbay gave the voters full guarantees to go to the polls.

Meanwhile, military leaders today once again proclaimed their victory over the guerrillas. An editorial in the armed forces weekly indicated that the 19 April Movement (M-19) has been "militarily" annihilated, that is, in its fighting ranks. According to military spokesmen, the M-19 has almost completely disappeared, and only "survives" through sporadic dynamite attacks. They maintain that Jaime Bateman Cayon, the top M-19 leader, has been subjected to a "rebellion."

FOREIGN MINISTER REITERATES STAND ON FALKLANDS

PA042131 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Cali -- The Colombian Government today reaffirmed its position regarding the British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas Islands and insisted on the necessity for agreements that would allow an immediate solution to the crisis.

On the subject, Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds said: We have made numerous efforts, and President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has been actively involved in the search for an agreement between Argentina and Great Britain that would restore peace and allow both nations to [words indistinct] sovereignty over the Malvinas through peaceful and diplomatic means.

Lemos Simmonds said Colombia will always maintain this position at all the international forums that are seeking an immediate solution to the conflict.

PRESIDENT DENIES SECRET PACT WITH ARGENTINA

PY070134 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2303 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 6 Jun (TELAM) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde today denied the existence of a secret pact between Peru and Argentina and warned France that if it fails to deliver Exocet missiles and parts for Mirage planes to his country, he will turn to another supplier. He also said the time has not yet come to give military support to Argentina.

In his regular Sunday press conference at Government Palace, Belaunde said Peru observes the constitution and that treaties and pacts have to be approved by the Congress because, otherwise, they would have no value.

"There is nothing to that; I don't believe Ambassador Barros (Chilean ambassador in Lima) could have said that," the president said. Barros reportedly said in Santiago that there was a secret military pact between Peru and Argentina. Belaunde also regretted what he regarded as a suicidal act on the part of France in refusing to deliver to Peru its regular supply of arms. "This will be damaging to France because Peru will turn to other suppliers," the president said.

'DECISIVE CONTRIBUTION' URGED AGAINST COLONIALISM

PY080934 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0425 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 7 Jun (TELAM) -- Peruvian War Minister Gen Luis Cisneros Vizquerra today urged military groups to be ready to make a decisive contribution to contain the common dangers facing the sovereignty of our countries. Cisneros did not allude directly to the Anglo-Argentine conflict, but said: "As we did yesterday, when we were ready to fight anywhere against any colonial power that had the intention of attacking the sovereignty of our nations, so we must act today in a united way, because that is the only way that we will be faithful to the inheritance of our forefathers and liberators."

The minister made this statement during the oath of allegiance at the flag ceremony by conscripts and cadets of the armed forces before the monument of the hero of Africa and patron of the army, Col Francisco Bolognesi.

FRANCE REPORTEDLY AGREES TO DELIVER MISSILES

PY072201 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] France has apparently undertaken to deliver to Peru the eight missiles acquired by the armed forces, according to a statement by the minister of foreign affairs, Javier Arias Stella. The Peruvian minister said France would send the missiles that were not delivered owing to supposed technical problems, on its account and directed to Peru, possibly by air.

Arias Stella revealed that 2 days ago he spoke to the French ambassador in Lima to extend a government protest in view of the French decision to postpone delivery of the missiles until after the war in the South Atlantic has ended.

STUDENTS, POLICE CLASH AT CUSCO RALLY 1 JUNE

PY072337 Paris AFP in Spanish 2228 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 2 Jun (AFP) -- Confrontations between police and university students in Cusco, 1,000 km southeast of Lima, during a protest rally over the increased price of fuel and in support of the work stoppage of state teachers resulted in 10-17 injured yesterday, it was reported here today.

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE ARRIVES ON VISIT

FL071515 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2250 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 6 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Jamie Lusinchi, presidential candidate of Venezuela's Democratic Action, [AD] today described Mexico and Venezuela as key countries in the solution of Latin America's current crisis.

Arriving at noon in Mexico City, where he will meet with PRI presidential leader Pedro Ojeda Paullada.

The Venezuelan presidential candidate said that his visit stems from his desire to strengthen the relations between two candidates "whose victory is assured."

According to Lusinchi, if he wins the presidency in the elections slated for the first Sunday in December 1983, his primary interest in the area of international politics will be to strengthen the relations with Mexico.

He added that his party agrees fully with Mexico's views on El Salvador and Central America and added that any idea of a military solution for the area must be discarded, as the solution must be sought through negotiation.

Commenting on the San Jose Agreement, under which Mexico and Venezuela agreed to supply oil at low prices to the Central American and Caribbean nations, Lusinchi said that without that aid those countries would have been unable to survive under the pressures of the international oil market.

The AD candidate reiterated that both Mexico and Venezuela have demonstrated through their desire to aid Central America and the Caribbean and he affirmed that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's pretended aid has seemed small when compared to the San Jose Agreement.

Lusinchi added that the countries of the hemisphere must re-embrace Simon Bolivar's spirit in view of the selfish stand adopted by the United States in connection with the Malvinas crisis. The U.S. stand, he warned, would lead to a radical change in the relations between that power and Latin America.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

FL080114 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0048 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico today condemned the Israeli Armed Forces' invasion of Lebanon and announced that it supported UN Security Council Resolution 509.

In a communique issued today by the Secretariat of Foreign Relations, the Mexican Government said that it "strongly" condemned the invasion and "fully" supported the unanimous UN resolution demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel's military forces.

The Israeli forces must withdraw back to Lebanon's internationally recognized border in accordance with the UN resolution, and military incursions into Lebanon from the Israeli border must cease immediately and simultaneously.

JORDAN'S AL-QASIM COMMENTS ON CONFLICT WITH ISRAEL

FL071345 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2310 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim announced today that Jordan will avail itself of all channels for negotiation in order to put an end to the conflict with Israel.

The Jordanian foreign minister, who arrived in Mexico today from Havana where he participated in the Nonaligned Movement's meeting, added that Jordan has been fighting with Israel for 15 years and that so far "the United Nations has been unable to issue a real resolution calling for peaceful negotiation."

He added that despite the fact that the United Nations has shown its inability to produce a resolution, Jordan will continue to resort to that organization, as all countries should, since this is the only diplomatic organization capable of implementing peaceful solutions.

CASTANEDA, SFRY COUNTERPART EXCHANGE TOASTS

FL080055 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- There will be no peace in the world as long as international economic relations are not completely overhauled, Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda said today during a dinner he hosted for his Yugoslav counterpart, Lazar Mojsov.

Castaneda called for a reaffirmation of world support for the United Nations because "the threat of a world war is as serious today as is the increased inequality between rich and poor countries. He reasserted the principles of Mexican foreign policy, characterized by respect for the sovereignty and self-determination of nations, nonintervention and the peaceful solution of conflicts between nations.

"My country, proud of its past and confident of its present, hopes to share the future with friendly nations such as Yugoslavia," Castaneda added.

For his part, Mojsov expressed his concern "for the negative and dangerous developments in the international situation, fraught with crises and problems that have not been settled."

After stating that the arms race is the cause of unfavorable relations in the world, the Yugoslav diplomat said that the trouble spots threatening international peace are in Central America and the Caribbean, the Malvinas and the Middle East.

As a member of the Nonaligned Movement, Yugoslavia, he said, is especially concerned about the accelerated development of forces designed for military intervention.

Mojsov said that underdeveloped and nonaligned countries must urge the implementation of a complete disarmament program at the UN sessions on disarmament which began today in New York. He also praised President Jose Lopez Portillo's proposal to implement a peace plan in Central America and the Caribbean as well as his proposal for a worldwide energy program.

EXPELLED KOREANS LINKED TO EXTREMIST GROUPS

PA042124 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The Panamanian Government has deported five DPRK citizens because they possessed false documents and because of reports from Argentina, Bolivia and Peru regarding these persons. According to a report from the immigration and naturalization office, the DPRK citizens were deported on a flight of the Panamanian Aviation Company [Compania Panamena de Aviacion -- COPA].

Columnist on Intentions

PA070021 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 6 Jun 82 p 7F

[Cajal Escala column: "The Expulsion of the North Koreans"]

[Text] Some time ago, a group of Panamanians established contact with certain North Korean individuals in an effort to see Panama establish relations with North Korea and in order to disseminate here what the DPRK dictator has called the chuche concept. In view of this, the Panamanian-DPRK institute was created here, in order to distribute a lot of propaganda from that communist country and, in so doing, to create a climate suitable to their intentions.

Many delegations came here and met with members of this institute, even with the foreign minister, in an effort to exert pressure for the establishment of an embassy in Panama, but it was all in vain.

The Panamanian agents who are working for the DPRK then came up with the idea of a trade agreement, but Foreign Minister Illueca rejected this proposal. A third move was then made and this time it worked for them: a few months ago they achieved the opening of a trade agency in Panama, in a joint venture with Jewish merchants. This agency opened offices on Via Argentina, supposedly to engage in trade activities with the Colon Free Zone. Many people protested this. Those who condemned Kim il-Song's dictatorship and his subsequent decision to choose his son as his successor raised their voices to say that the DPRK had little to export to Panama but its communist revolution.

Five DPRK citizens arrived in Panama in March and installed themselves as the organizers of the agency and as promoters of "business deals" in Panama. A few days later, the G-2 received very worrisome reports from South America. The five North Koreans were the same individuals who had been expelled from Peru, where they were working as DPRK Embassy members in that country. They were expelled because they were caught in subversive activities, along with Peruvian extremists. It was also learned that two of them had two passports each, had connections with Bolivians who were experts in drug trafficking and wanted to use Panama as a base for their illegal operations.

The G-2 followed them, observed their maneuvers and concluded that they wanted to develop some other kind of business in our country. Therefore, the G-2 asked for their expulsion, which was done by the Immigration and Naturalization Directorate, so well directed by Retired Maj Pacifico Saavedra.

The government will now be convinced of the true reason for the trade agency and the Panamanian friends of the DPRK will know that Kim il-Song and his people want only to export their revolution to our country and to the rest of the hemisphere. This was their intention from the day they arrived in our country, sought connections with government officials and paid for pages and pages of propaganda in local newspapers, in an effort to make those with progressive ideas and leftist leanings think that the chuche concept must be imposed upon the world and that embassies must be opened throughout the hemisphere, so that they could take over some day and convert the region into a large chuche-style communist nation.

EL SALVADORMAGANA ON SOCIAL REFORMS, UPCOMING TRIPS

PA051944 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 4 Jun 82 pp 3, 11

[Excerpts] "Social reforms continue normally in El Salvador and that is one of the objectives of this government of national unity," Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana said yesterday. Magana attended the Constituent Assembly's plenary session at 1530 to personally request permission to visit the Central American countries and Panama. His request has been passed to the legislative committee. During a brief interview with newsmen, the president said that "the criticism leveled in the United States at the agrarian reform and the reform of decree No 207 is mistaken and is the result of misinterpretation, since the country's social reforms will continue normally."

Asked when he will begin his visits to Honduras and Costa Rica, he said that "they will be in the next 2 or 3 weeks." He also added that Guatemala's entrance into the Central American economic [as published] community has yet to be formally considered.

Magana responded that it is premature to think of a visit to the United States and Mexico when asked if he planned to visit those countries soon.

Magana Speech

PA051723 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1845 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Speech by Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana during ceremony to deliver land titles to peasants in Honor Room of presidential palace in San Salvador -- live]

[Text] Your Excellency the defense minister, Your Excellency the agriculture minister, chief of the armed forces general staff, leaders and officers, representatives of rural workers' organizations, farmworkers, to whom this ceremony is dedicated, ladies and gentlemen:

The delivery of land titles that we have undertaken yesterday and today represent, in my opinion, the most important action that my government has taken since the day I became president of the republic. This delivery of titles clearly and definitely shows that the agrarian reform process is far from stagnant and is in fact developing normally. Through this, we are complying with the postulates of the armed forces' proclamation and with the mandate given by the people on 28 March. The Constituent Assembly complied with this mandate when it ratified the legislative measures that serve as the basis for the agrarian reform.

The armed forces proclamation, Decree No 3 of the Constituent Assembly and our delivery of the land titles constitute success in our common goal of doing justice to our peasants.

I am addressing not only the peasants who are being favored with the titles but the entire nation as well, to stress the importance and momentousness of this event and to clearly define the overall goals of our government of national unity, as I promised to do in my inaugural speech of 2 May. Our initial task was the appointment of the cabinet and government cadres. At my request, the political parties suggested names for the government posts. After serious consideration, the executive branch team was appointed, in a manner that is already known to all.

In order to understand the significance of the government of national unity, we must realize that we are witnessing the birth of a new republic, with a truly democratic system. The political forces that received support during the elections are participating in the government and are thereby meeting the aspirations of the Salvadoran people, who, during the last campaign unanimously proclaimed the need to establish a representative, participatory and pluralist government.

The government of national unity is representative because it was appointed in accordance with the people's will. It is participatory because the forces that vied for power in the 28 March elections are taking part in it fully. It should be noted, too, that the previous government and its opposition are working together in the three government branches for the first time in our history. It is pluralist because it includes representatives of all political parties, and independents, like the president of the republic and other officials. For this reason, it can be asserted that, from the standpoint of democracy, this is the cabinet that best suits the present historical circumstances.

In order for the government to be able to work as a team, it must be a government of national unity, with common ideals, methods and goals. A government plan based on the people's will, as expressed through the 28 March elections, is required to express this unity.

On 28 March, the date of the culmination of the electoral process which finally won international recognition, the Salvadoran people found that, because of the national crisis, they had to choose between a democratic solution and a violent one. The path that was taken is now well known. Salvadoran men and women went to the polls with enthusiasm and en masse, taking the democratic path and ignoring violence. Since they were free, the 28 March elections necessarily had to reflect not only the most heartfelt aspirations of the electorate -- that is to say, of the sector legally qualified to vote -- but those of the entire Salvadoran family, as well.

During the last few years, our people have felt the pressure of a wave of violence intended to create the bewildering impression that the country was undergoing a period of disintegration, not only at the level of social groups but of [word indistinct], too. When for any reason men find themselves forced to leave their groups or family circles, they suffer both physically and spiritually. And those who have left voluntarily or involuntarily, along with the members of their groups or circles, have spared no efforts to achieve reunification.

This is what happened on 28 March. The people went to the polls to show their will for unity. On 28 March, virtually all Salvadorans qualified to vote voted against disintegration, telling themselves and the world that we are united in the face of adversity and through our hope.

There was no predominant support for one specific political party; instead, the collective will was distributed among all of the parties. Therefore, the formation of a government of national unity was the only thing to do. That was the way the people chose to say that they did not want a prevailing partisan flag but the union of all flags. As a result of the figures, a multiparty government emerged from the national reunion expressed on 28 March.

However, this government cannot run the risk of being inoperative or unstable, or afford the luxury of allowing the least disagreement to become a crisis. To avoid this and since, at the time of its composition, the voice of the people was heard and interpreted, the government of national unity wants to continue to work for the causes that led the voters to cast their votes on 28 March, despite the terror and the bullets. Although our people were motivated by their democratic spirit, they were also motivated by the need to find solutions to the most urgent problems of all Salvadorans.

To any national or international observer, the agreements in the basic electoral proposals presented to the people by the five political parties were evident. This is an encouraging sign because thanks to this, fundamental common ideals were made evident. There was agreement in positions during the parties' electoral campaigns. It is important that we list them because they are the essential reason why the Salvadorans went to the polls to give their specific mandate -- they desired the fulfillment of clear objectives that were the common subject of the electoral propaganda of all parties. Those simple popular goals will serve as the key foundation for achieving our government's essential objectives.

The first of these goals is pacification. The people, who are tired of and uprooted by the war, voted for peace. All of the parties were and continue to be in agreement on that point. It is essential that the country be pacified. Peace is an objective of priority because it is the one essential requirement necessary to achieving the objectives proposed by each and every party. Our country's historic destiny and, to a great extent, its survival as a nation depend upon peace.

The second objective is democratization. The fact that the people cast their votes despite the circumstances means that they prefer to live in a democratic representative regime; to express this, they used the clear and direct language of a democracy -- the vote. If their desire had been otherwise, abstention in the elections would have been much higher. Thus, we must act in accordance with the people's democratic vote. If they went to the polls at such a dramatic time, let us make the convocation of periodic, free and honest elections a government commitment. Elections are the popular school of politics and coexistence that all free peoples must have.

The third objective is confidence and security. If there is not enough confidence, the process of national recovery cannot be developed. And it is obvious that to create confidence we must create security, in the legal, institutional, personal and material spheres. The first step in reestablishing confidence and security was the installation of the honorable Constituent Assembly, since with this the doors for the return to a legal regime were opened. The installation of the other two branches of government was the second step. With that as a beginning, all of the efforts of public servants, from the highest level to the lowest, must be directed toward reestablishing confidence and security within the Salvadoran family.

The fourth objective for which the people voted is economic recovery. They voted for no more closed factories, no more idle fields, no more useless workshops, no more days without work and no more days without economic security. The people also voted to say that they have the right to work, that they want a developed country and that they want their material needs to be satisfied through their own efforts.

The private sector knows that the people did not err on 28 March and is cooperating with the government's efforts and the patriotic determination of the Salvadoran workers to jointly reactivate the national economy through a supreme effort.

The fifth objective is reform. We must understand that the reforms constitute the means of fulfilling the imperative need to achieve justice, to attain the goal of overcoming social conflict and to satisfy the need to modernize and develop the country. Within these concepts, we must also understand that the people voted so that those reforms, which were so long delayed, will be improved and consolidated as an instrument for social peace, democracy and development. This mandate was fulfilled by the Constituent Assembly when it ratified the legislative acts that initiated the reforms. Their consolidation and improvement will be the national unity government's reply to the historic challenges that we face.

The sixth objective is respect for human rights. We all know that we must end the vice and practices that degrade humanity and that are the result of the climate of violence that has prevailed in the country in recent years. Respect for human rights is necessary if we are to have security in our country. This not only means fulfilling the domestic and international laws that protect such rights, but implementing an active policy whose philosophy is based on the fact that man's integrity and dignity include equal opportunity, the right to work, the elimination of fear of violence and the freedom to choose the course of our own lives and that of the fatherland in which we were born.

We must use those instruments that are rationally necessary to achieve these objectives. We must also work to strengthen El Salvador in the international arena. We all know that the struggle we are waging in the country has two fronts, domestic and external. The two go together, for if one is neglected it would mean defeat, regardless of how successful we are on the other. We must continue to improve our country's image abroad.

It is essential that the current levels of international support and aid be maintained and consolidated. It is essential that we continue to recover our prestige among peoples, governments and organizations abroad. Fortunately, we can start off with the Salvadorans' great victory on 28 March, as a result of which El Salvador's entry as a new member of the community of democratic nations has been celebrated internationally.

Administrative reform must also be implemented if we are to achieve our goals. A society in the process of change must formalize an administrative system that responds to that process, meeting the needs in reorganizing public administration. We must recognize that the effective implementation of the listed objectives, which are based on the social philosophy of the government of national unity, demands an overall administrative reform in the central and municipal governments and in autonomous institutions.

Our external and domestic image will improve to the extent that we are successful in changing our reality. Our image is only a reflection of this reality. In other words, the improvement of our image will be achieved to the extent that we are successful in achieving our objectives and in overcoming our serious national problems.

These basic objectives of the government of national unity, which derive from the spirit that inspired the Salvadoran people on 28 March 1982, are the urgent mandate given by the people to that government. It is essential that we work for their achievement. Since temporary conditions limit our actions, we must work to lay the foundations so that the governments that succeed us, regardless of their symbols and banners, will continue to work for these goals, for they are not foreign or demagogic objectives but real historical needs and they reflect the essential consensus of the parties that had faith in democracy, peace, justice and development.

We have tried to define and justify these objectives and to explain the conceptual framework of the basic principles that will determine the development of activities that the government of national unity should carry out.

On this occasion, when we are demonstrating the continuity of the process of agrarian reform with concrete action, we also want to clarify and eliminate the doubts that have emerged in recent days, particularly abroad, as a result of which the latest legislative reforms have been described as retrogressive.

In order to promote the cultivation of cotton and sugarcane, I presented the draft of a decree to the Constituent Assembly requesting the suspension of the effects of Decree No 207 in the 1982-1983 agricultural year. The Constituent Assembly expanded the scope of my proposal and included the cultivation of grains and cattle-raising activities.

I must state, once and for all, that neither the draft of the decree presented by the executive branch nor legislative Decree No 6, which was approved by the assembly, affect the rights established in Decree No 207 for rural workers; therefore, they do not interfere with the agrarian reform process.

Moreover, the [words indistinct] the honorable Constituent Assembly and that was approved ratifies and confirms the rights that Decree No 207 accorded agricultural workers.

Despite this, the modifications, which sought only to create a climate of confidence for productive activity, triggered a considerable amount of conjecture and ungrateful repercussions abroad. The just concerns of the peasant organizations, with whom we have maintained a continuous dialogue, seemed to have been tendentiously used by the subversive forces [word indistinct] powerful news media that have sensationally reported to the world that, after so much bloodshed, there has been a return to the past in El Salvador.

This speech is intended to dispel all doubts about the reform process and to reiterate that stagnation is inconceivable when all decisive forces in our nation's life have expressed their support for the reform process. In the face of the campaign [words indistinct], the political parties have reiterated their commitment to its defense.

The Constituent Assembly expressly ratified the agrarian reform and the banking and foreign trade nationalization decrees. The executive branch must fulfill this legislative mandate.

It is highly significant that this delivery of land was resumed yesterday in military installations. This act seals our armed forces' commitment to the process of renovating the fulfillment of their proclamation.

As president of the republic and as commander in chief of the armed forces, I must tell the chiefs, officers, NCO's and soldiers that the nation's great objectives are born from the people's desires and that when they are expressed in the polls they become patriotic mandates for the armed forces, which must support fulfillment of those mandates with their entire professional capacity and all of their patriotism, in the interests of El Salvador and the Salvadorans.

We categorically deny that we are regressing in our beautiful effort to achieve social change. On the contrary, we proudly state that we are a united people with a government and armed forces that, alongside their people, have found their path and that will resolve their problems, despite all of the misunderstanding and selfishness.

This must be clearly and definitively stated. The process of reforms is in no way due to foreign pressures; rather, it is the irreversible desire of the people, their government and their armed forces.

You peasants and workers who have understood the scope of the social changes that the nation is experiencing and who, in a strife-torn land, want stability instead of violence, exemplify the desire of the Salvadorans, who chose work as an alternative to violence. This act is dedicated to you. Thank you very much.

MILITARY DENIES GUERRILLAS OCCUPY PERQUIN

PA072212 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1825 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Military sources in this capital city denied reports by the guerrilla's radio station that the subversives have occupied Perquin. According to these reports, the armed groups began harassing the soldiers in the area of Perquin on Saturday afternoon, and this action continued until early Sunday morning.

Two military companies have begun an advance to reinforce the troops in Perquin. According to the information from the military spokesmen, Perquin is under army control.

SEVERAL KILLED IN ATTACK ON BUS IN SAN VICENTE

PA041428 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1710 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Radio Cadena Sonora's press department has learned that several people were killed at 0600 during a clash in San Felipe canton in San Vicente. Five soldiers were killed and one officer and several civilians were wounded when a bus en route from (Silameque) in San Miguel Department to San Salvador was attacked with gunfire. There was intense shooting and it is believed that the subversives sustained many casualties. We will subsequently give more details of this clash in San Felipe, San Vicente Department.

PDC BLAMES MILITIA FOR MURDER OF CANDIDATE

PA061255 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] San Salvador -- Militiamen have lynched a Christian Democratic Party [PDC] politician, who became the 17th PDC member killed [words indistinct]. A spokesman said (Francisco Ramos), a 22-year-old PDC candidate for justice of the peace in [name indistinct], 16 km south of San Salvador, was found hanging from a tree in the outskirts of the town. He had been shot.

The spokesman blamed members of the local civil defense for the murder. He said they kidnapped (Ramos) at midnight Tuesday. Fourteen heavily armed men dressed in civilian clothes broke into (Ramos') house, brutally beat him up in front of his family and then took him away.

UNGO BLAMES OLIGARCHY, UNITED STATES FOR WAR

PA041736 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, has said in Madrid that the war will continue in his country because the oligarchy, the army high command and the U.S. Government have systematically rejected the national and international initiatives by which to find a negotiated peace.

Ungo, who visited Spain on his return from the Socialist International meeting in Finland last week, stressed that the Christian Democratic Party currently plays a totally subordinate and minority role, subjugated to the positions of the oligarchy and the U.S. Government. He also said that Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez will soon be expelled from the top leadership, as Col Adolfo Majano was expelled in the past. He emphasized that the electoral farce in El Salvador in March legalized the fascism of Roberto d'Aubuisson and of his so-called National Reconstruction Alliance Party.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Army Accused of Massacre

PA041430 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Troops from the foreign battalion [as heard] trained in the United States carried out another massacre in the area around the Los Amates base in Chalatenango. Some of the civilian population, who managed to escape the firing by heavy machineguns and 90-mm cannon, drowned in the Sumpul River, which is currently swollen because of the heavy rains in that area.

Our forces have conducted intensive fighting in the past few hours in (Guasima), (Ipure), (?Tasajera), Junquillo and (Santa Avisá). We denounce the indiscriminate attacks against the civilian population in (El Gallinero), La Laguna, El Roble, (Arrozadito), Concaste and (Quiquisto), where the dictatorship's army has acted fiercely against defenseless women, children and the aged.

The training given to the foreign battalion in the United States is already bearing fruit. As in Vietnam, the scorched earth tactic has been used against the people in Chalatenango.

Ambush Reported

PA041734 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 4 Jun 82

[War bulletin from the FMLN's Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front in El Salvador; no date given]

[Text] At 0605 today, FMLN military forces set up an ambush for troops of the 5th Brigade in San Vicente, on the Pan-American highway near the (El Juncigal) canton. Three ambushes were laid; the main one for the assault itself and two others for containment purposes, which prevented the arrival of reinforcements for the enemy.

We recovered 8 M-16 rifles, 56 clips and other war material from the enemy in the operation. We also inflicted eight casualties; seven privates and one corporal were killed. One of our fighters was injured.

Honduran Involvement Charged

PA042045 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Commentary: "Peace in Central America Depends to a Great Extent on Honduran Neutrality"]

[Text] On Saturday, 29 May, a new army operation was launched against the areas that we control in Chalatenango Department. This new operation is characterized by the fact that it involves, and not for the first time, the Honduran Army.

Just a few days after the dictatorship began the offensive, we were informed of a new massacre of civilians. Some 600 peasants, including men, women and children, were murdered in (Titure) and (Titurito) cantons. The participation of the Honduran Army in this operation has been confirmed. While the Salvadoran Army forces were entering from the (Titure) and (Titurito) area, south of Arcatao, the Honduran Army entered from the areas of (Los Chiles) and La Canada in the north.

This new massacre of our people demonstrates the nature of Suazo Cordova's democracy and his alleged plan to internationalize peace. Do Suazo Cordova and Col Gustavo Alvarez plan to internationalize peace by being the accomplices of the genocidal Salvadorans? Does the Honduran Government plan to internationalize peace by participating in the massacre of 600 humble peasants? The government of Suazo Cordova and Col Gustavo Alvarez is actually promoting an internationalization of genocide and an internationalization of war.

The FMLN has specifically urged the Honduran Government to remain neutral in the conflict underway in our country. We reaffirm that our struggle is directed against the fascism that has been established in our country. Our just war is directed against the oppression and misery to which the dictatorship has subjected us for over 50 years. Our proposal for a Government of broad participation provides for friendly relations with all governments in the Central American area. However, Suazo Cordova, by allowing the Honduran Army to act in complicity with the Salvadoran Army to massacre our compatriots, (?represents a threat to) peace in Central America. Such attitudes promote a regionalization of the conflict.

We reiterate our appeal to the democratic and progressive sectors of the Honduran Army and government and to all our brother Hondurans in general, to speak out about these actions, which unmask and reveal the demagoguery of the so-called plan to internationalize peace.

We call on the Honduran people to redouble their solidarity with our people's just struggle.

Message to U.S. People

PA042306 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] The defeat of the ultraright dictatorship's military operation in Chalatenango could be foreseen from the beginning. The foreign battalion, the one trained in the United States, started off on the wrong foot. The first contingents of these interventionist troops were a fiasco in Morazan and they had to accompany the Atlacatl Battalion in a speedy withdrawal, with more shame than glory, leaving behind dead and wounded, rifles and war materiel.

The gringo battalion has also demonstrated in Chalatenango that it is nothing more than propaganda. During the battalion's 3-month vacation in the United States, the recruits of the dictatorship's so-called elite outfit only learned something about theory but learned very little about how to actually face a people who are up in arms who, today, are internationally admired because of the military capacity they have achieved in such a short time.

The first reports received from Chalatenango mention 600 victims; women, children and old people, murdered by the gringo battalion. Genocide -- that is what the North Americans really taught them in Fort (?Billings). The scorched-earth policy was carefully taught by the same psychopaths who sowed grief among the people of Vietnam. In Chalatenango, women have been raped and murdered; children have been riddled with bullets from Reagan's rifles.

At this moment it is raining heavily in Chalatenango and many bodies of peasants are floating on the swollen waters of the Sumpul river. These peasants drowned while trying to escape from the foreign battalion; a battalion, trained by U.S. intervention, which today leaves hundreds of innocent victims in Chalatenango.

The people of the United States must know that of every dollar that they pay in taxes, a percentage is converted into bombs that murder hundreds of Salvadorans, under the pretense of defending democracy -- democracy that is commanded in El Salvador by Major Roberto d'Aubuisson, Monsignor Romero's murderer, head of the death squads that are made up by the security corps -- the same men that murdered the four U.S. nuns.

Very soon, President Reagan will have to certify before the U.S. Congress that in El Salvador the respect to human rights is improving. Meanwhile, the number of decapitated bodies in the cities and in the interior; and the number of massacres carried out by the army multiply. We have just witnessed a massacre in Chalatenango, where 600 innocent people were murdered.

But Reagan will probably go before the Congress and will lie once again. He will lie and say that the murderers are no longer murderers.

How many more battalions will Reagan train in the United States? How many more bombs will be sent to El Salvador to murder our women, old folks and our children? How many more U.S. advisers will Reagan send to El Salvador to lead the genocidal war?

The U.S. people must not allow this. Putting an end to the \$100 million in military aid to D'Aubuisson and Garcia would be a good start to stop the genocidal intervention in our country. The people of the United States are faced with the historic responsibility of preventing the same grief that they experienced in Vietnam. Stopping Reagan's warmongering adventures and reversing his decision to interfere in El Salvador will also serve to keep peace in Central America, which is the same as saying, world peace.

More Ambushes, Casualties

PA052325 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Five of the dictatorship's army trucks left for Yoloaiquin at 0800 on 4 June. Our forces detected this enemy movement, and in the following war bulletin issued from an area near San Francisco Gotera, we will see what happened to this enemy movement. Go ahead, companero.

[Begin relay] We ambushed a [word indistinct] patrol that was going from San Francisco Gotera to Yoloaiquin. This occurred at a place known as (Horquinon del Condado). The convoy was made up of five trucks, the first of which was attacked with a stationary mine and the second, with small arms fire. We inflicted three casualties on the enemy; one soldier dead and two seriously wounded.

Two enemy columns were ambushed at the Yoloaiquin bridge at 1000 [words indistinct]. The number of casualties is unknown; we sustained none. United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win! [end relay]

This has been a war bulletin from the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front.

Villalobos Message

PA060350 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Jun 82

[First part of two-part message by Commander Joaquin Villalobos, member of the FMLN General Command; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Approximately 5 days ago, the dictatorship's troops conducted a horrible new massacre of the humble inhabitants of Chalatenango Department. Dear brothers, [words indistinct] were cowardly killed because of a single crime; they lived within or near the places where our forces are stationed. Also, (?15) members of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] were recently killed.

Furthermore, D'Aubuisson's and Garcia's squads have increased their work, beheading 30 people a day. All this is happening only 2 months after the event that they tried to present as the greatest demonstration of the people's will. The elections, as part of the political and military strategy of the United States in El Salvador, began to reveal that strategy's true essence.

Following the elections, the U.S. Government and the Salvadoran dictatorship took it upon themselves to spread the news that the elections were a victory over our forces and that they constituted the people's rejection of our positions. We are not going to take the time here to analyze how this farce was perpetrated; the stories, the reasons for the long lines, the pressures and threats used to force the people to vote, the scandalous alteration of the returns, the announcement of elections in places where there had been none, the negotiation of the electoral results between the parties and the U.S. Embassy and the trip that was made to Washington to make an unstable and final agreement. All this became increasingly evident after the first few days.

After the elections, which were held during one of our force's largest military campaigns the dictatorship and the U.S. Government proclaimed their victory and predicted our defeat. This is how they came to say that our offensive had failed and that we were fleeing in disarray. They also said that our leadership had to flee the country and that the people did not support us because the people had voted. The U.S. Government said all this while they fought for greater influence in the new Salvadoran government.

For this reason, we must ask ourselves two big questions: Were the elections a success? Was our military offensive a failure?

Regarding these questions, our enemies said that the elections would lead us to peace, would stabilize a new government, would end violence, would isolate the FMLN and would permit the consolidation of the misnamed economic and social reforms. However, what is truly happening? The elections have legalized the death squad, increased violence and even made PDC members victims of persecution and repression. The elections have resulted in the displacement of humble cooperative members who believed in agrarian reform, and they have spread tension in the army because the death squads are threatening to execute people within their own ranks.

The indiscriminate killings are increasing, and those who remained abroad because of their image [as heard] have begun to return to the country. Those who have begun to show their faces around here include General Alvarenga, General Romero, Colonel (Santiago) and the whole group of oligarchic families who are discreetly linked to the policy of repression and death in our country. Some people have alleged that the return of these people is a symptom that they are winning the war, but this is very false.

[Words indistinct] they must assume direct command of a battle they are afraid to lose. It is a battle in which the images and the apparent or real [words indistinct] are an obstacle and they must disappear either by fair or foul means.

If the elections have caused all this, where is the expression of the people's will? Did the people really elect Monsignor Romero's assassin as president of the assembly? Did the people vote so that General Garcia could order this new massacre in Chalatenango? Did the people vote so that the death squad could increase its murders to 20 or 30 beheaded people per day? Was there any alternative in the elections other than continued repression, death and violence against the people?

The truth is that the implementation of the farce provided material enough to sow confusion for a few days. However, it cannot do anything in the face of overwhelming facts at this time. Don't the people know what the Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA], D'Aubuisson and the National Conciliation Party [PCN] are? Didn't the U.S. Government have to admit that these forces are unpopular? In view of this, we must ask ourselves another question; if, according to the election results ARENA, the PCN, the Popular Orientation Party and the Salvadoran Popular Party -- the rightist parties -- represent the will of the majority of the Salvadorans, why is the U.S. Government concerned about the measures that these parties want to adopt? Do the alleged 700,000 votes that these parties obtained count? Did these votes even exist?

The farce is now turning against those who created it. It is therefore being said that the 1.5 million voters do not exist and that [words indistinct] elections as such, were a failure and that the FMLN revolutionary action was a success because the people didn't vote. The people [word indistinct]. The people are preparing to fight. The people continue to fight [words indistinct] the elections were a propagandistic action which got them confused and is making them taste their own venom.

Clashes in Morazan

PA072105 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Radio Venceremos, the official voice of the FMLN, begins this program with greetings to the courageous combatants who have continued to strike heavy blows to the fascist dictatorship's troops during the past few hours on the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front. Greetings to the combatants who, on 5 June, made the dictatorship's commando forces flee from the town of Perquin, and to the combatants who are now defending their positions in that strategic town, located in the northeastern area of Morazan Department. Greetings also to the combatants in the containment squads who have halted the enemy reinforcements and forced them to retreat into their own burrows. Forward, companeros, every blow against the dictatorship is another step toward decisive victory.

Radio Venceremos' mobile unit has sent us reports from the town of Perquin, which has been under the peoples' control since yesterday; we will continue issuing reports on the victorious clashes in Morazan Department during our upcoming programs.

The following is an unofficial report on our revolutionary army's victorious actions in Morazan Department. Our people advance and the enemy retreats...these are the results of the successful operation against enemy positions in Perquin. Enemy losses; 5 dead and 12 wounded, for a total of 17 casualties, FMLN casualties; 2 wounded.

Weapons recovered from the enemy; 5 G-3 rifles; 6 M-1 carbines; 2 FAL rifles; 1 M-69 grenade launcher; for a total of 15 weapons recovered. [figures as heard]

Ammunition and other war material recovered from the enemy: more than 4,000 7.62-mm cartridges; a military radio; more than 30 uniforms, backpacks and other war material.

Prisoners of war: four members of paramilitary groups and two soldiers from the counterinsurgency command headquarters in San Francisco Gotera. Total of prisoners of war; six.

Agrarian Reform Protest

PA080134 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The government of [Maj Roberto] d'Aubuisson and [Gen Jose Guillermo] Garcia has pompously announced that it has given land titles to 800 peasants. Meanwhile, the Salvadoran Communal Union and the Popular Democratic Union, the UPD, have charged that 9,600 peasants who are affected by agrarian reform programs have been evicted from their plots of land.

During a 4 June news conference, UPD leaders rejected the suspension of agrarian reform and threatened to declare a general strike if maneuvers to abolish the reforms continue. The UPD leaders reiterated their charges that 9,600 peasants have been evicted from their lands since the elections of 28 March.

GUATEMALANO RESULTS OF AMNESTY DECREE REPORTED YET

PA052331 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Until yesterday the Guatemalan authorities had received no reports on the results of the government's amnesty decree, which went into effect on Tuesday, 1 June. According to the government, this is an opportunity for those directly or indirectly involved in subversion to turn themselves in at the institutions listed in the decree. So far, the authorities have received no reports from governors, mayors, on church or university officials of anyone expressing their wish to take advantage of the amnesty decree.

Rios Montt Appeal

PA071915 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Weekly speech to the Guatemalan people by Junta President Gen Efraim Rios Montt; in Guatemala City -- live]

[Excerpt] We have to get rid of something to say something. We have done that. The amnesty has been in effect since Tuesday. Amnesty is the spirit of the law. Amnesty -- and this is not just empty words -- is a decision to have justice. Amnesty is not a dead language. The mistaken ones can use the amnesty to rejoin our society.

Amnesty is an honest proposal. We feel sure. For this reason we tell you this is a brotherly gesture. There is something positive. There is recognition. The subversives no longer have the right to have weapons. The subversives know that their criminal activities harm them. We are aware of their negative attitude, but we admit that they have family concepts and that they and we are Guatemalans.

This positive attitude of giving amnesty should be answered by a positive attitude. Let them leave their weapons, the blood, crime, the violence. Let them put an end to the anguish of families. We want an opportunity, because we have tried to change and we have in fact changed. Things have changed. The state has been changed for a rebellion [as heard].

Some, pushed by their ideas and ideals, have tried to change state corruption through violence, through rebellion. Now, we have taken this banner from them. There is a change, a change to a new and difficult true situation. In this new difficult and true situation there is something important; there is hope for a better life. This hope for a better life implies a truth and this truth has a place in the government, in the nation, in your home.

This truth implies that, thank God, we are recovering trust, a trust that is derived from the essence. The reasons given to justify the struggle against the government are no longer there. Now honest men, men with ideas and ideals, men who want a better Guatemala, a better family, must think about their mothers, their anguished mothers with white hair who cry over their absence. They could also think about their sad fathers who go to the bathroom [as heard] because, gentlemen and misses, they are heart-broken.

Listen now; your wife now knows you have no reason for being away from home. Now your kids demand your presence. If you are a man with ideas and ideals, now you will return home, because we need men with ideas and ideals to build together a new Guatemala.

Amnesty has no meaning for corrupt, ambitious men who have betrayed their fatherland, men who want to hoist a red flag instead of a white and blue flag, men who want to hoist a black flag instead of a white and blue flag. They are traitors. Why? Because for communism and fascism, the words peace and love have no meaning.

For this reason, I invite you to trust in us. I trust in God. Have no fear. Return to society. Join us.

GUERRILLAS ACTIVE IN WESTERN PART OF COUNTRY

PA052242 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] A guerrilla group conducted several terrorist actions in the western part of the country yesterday. The guerrillas occupied San Francisco, a village in La Union municipality, Huehuetenango Department, where they held a meeting and painted subversive slogans on the walls of private homes. Apparently the same group also occupied Cabrican, another village of La Union municipality, seriously damaging the post and telegraph offices. Here they seized the local radio station and broadcasted an antigovernment communique.

The guerrillas also damaged the bridge over the San Juan River on km 280 of the main highway to Huehuetenango, near San Rafael Quetzal. Traffic was interrupted for hours. Not long ago, terrorists damaged the bridge over Tugal River, also in Huehuetenango Department.

The authorities also reported that a total of 20 bodies have been found during the past 24 hours in different parts of the country. None have been identified so far. Ten of these bodies were found on km 104 of the highway to the Atlantic in the jurisdiction of Zacapa.

Chiche, another village in the same department, was attacked by a subversive group. Four persons were killed and four more were wounded. The subversives burned several houses and stole grain and cattle from the people there. Three more bodies were found in Chitatum, a village in Quiche Department, and two more were found in the Telegua River, Huehuetenango Department.

GUERRILLA ACTIVITY INCREASES SINCE AMNESTY

PA080023 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Only 6 days after the government amnesty took effect, organized subversive elements have responded with a wave of terrorist actions, which were intensified over the weekend. There has been no official report on the (?reactions) by the guerrilla groups which operate in the country. Nevertheless, in their clandestine bulletin, the Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army, EGP, has rejected the amnesty as a farce. In any case, a military source cited by the ASSOCIATED PRESS and datelined Guatemala City said that for security reasons, the response to the amnesty will not be revealed until the conclusion of the amnesty period. Institutions which have been authorized to receive those who wish to accept the amnesty and lay down their arms have received appropriate instructions.

Since the amnesty took effect, groups of Indian peasants from El Quiche Department have been received in Guatemala City after they were forced to leave their land because of political violence. The peasants have been received by local families, Catholic organizations and the Red Cross. The refugees, consisting more of more than 100 men, women and children, said that they are the innocent victims of the struggle in El Quiche Department.

El Quiche, San Marcos and Chimaltenango Departments have been mentioned by Gen Efraín Ríos Montt, president of the military government junta, as regions where a state of exceptional circumstances could be declared. However, the terrorist activities over the weekend, which the authorities attribute to leftist extremists, occurred principally in Santa Rosa, Suchitepequez, Peten, Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Zacatepeque and Guatemala Departments.

In Guatemala City, unidentified persons threw Molotov cocktails at a house in the 14th zone. The house is inhabited by engineer (Jan Paul Bodoing), a Frenchman who represents a company which sold surgical equipment to hospitals in Guatemala City and Coban during the previous administration. The fire almost destroyed two cars, but was extinguished in time. It is suspected that the attack was in reprisal for selling the surgical equipment, but this was not confirmed.

On the highway between (Rovira) and (Sipaturul), near San Antonio Palopo, more than 100 guerrillas used trees and rocks to stop traffic. They burned two pickups, killed one person and wounded another.

(?On the same) day in Santa Rosa, more than 80 men burned the Santa Isabel farm and exchanged gunfire with workers who tried to prevent the attack. In two towns in Alta Verapaz and Baja Verapaz Departments, ten women and one man were killed by unidentified groups.

In Antigua, Guatemala armed individuals burned a gasoline station in (Cocotenango) district. The attackers forced a station employee to fill the gas tank of the car they had just stolen and then set the station on fire.

Over the weekend presumed members of the Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization, ORPA, painted slogans on the walls of several government schools along the southern coast of the country, especially in one suburb of Suchitepequez.

In Peten Department, presumed members of the Rebel Armed Forces, FAR, dragged Santa Ana Mayor (Alejandro Garrido Garcia) from his home and killed him. Two military policemen managed to escape while the attackers burned the municipal building.

In Guatemala Department, subversives attacked (China la Grande) village and painted anti-government slogans on the walls of several houses.

MANAGUA TELEVISION REPORTS REBEL ACTIONS

PA041729 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The revolutionary movement in Guatemala is energetically continuing its struggle against the genocidal triumvirate led by Gen Efraín Ríos Montt. Insurgent groups dynamited several hills in Huehuetenango Department, causing landslides that blocked roads and leaving 16 municipalities isolated. As a result of this action, the army is unable to send reinforcements.

The rebels also blew up electric power lines, telegraph lines and radio installations, thus affecting the communications system that the army uses to coordinate its criminal operations.

The Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity Organization, which brings together the various groups involved in armed struggle against the regime, has rejected the so-called political amnesty offered by the government, describing it as a new farce by which to legitimize repression in the country.

Meanwhile, thousands of Guatemalan elderly, women and children continue to arrive in Mexico. They are fleeing the genocide that has been institutionalized in their country and that has grown worse since General Rios Montt seized power.

More than 40,000 Guatemalan refugees, mostly peasants, have arrived in Mexico in the last few months, fleeing the persecution, looting, tortures and murders that the dictatorship has institutionalized through its scorched earth operations.

NICARAGUA

CUBA TO HELP BUILD HOUSES, REPAIR ROADS

PA071455 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Cuba's solidarity aid will be mainly directed at the country's infrastructure. The construction of 6,000 houses, the repair of destroyed roads and bridges and the construction of a septic lagoon as a first step for cleaning up the Lago de Managua are all part of the solidarity aid that the fraternal people of Cuba will give to Nicaragua. This was announced by Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, who said that this attitude is what keeps the two fraternal peoples united, which imperialism does not like.

CPSU DELEGATION TO ARRIVE IN MANAGUA 7 JUNE

PA071930 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] A CPSU delegation is expected to arrive in Managua in the next few hours. The delegation is headed by Companero Nikolay Perun, deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the Central Committee. Perun and the CPSU officials accompanying him will visit Nicaragua at the invitation of the National Directorate of our vanguard, the FSLN. The delegation is already on its way to Nicaragua, according to a PRENSA LATINA report from Moscow.

LENIN CERNA CONDEMNS SOMOZIST USE OF RELIGION

PA041828 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Brigade Commander Lenin Cerna, chief of state security, charged yesterday that the former Somozist guards headquartered in Honduras are using the Bible as a tool of conspiracy against the Sandinist people's revolution.

Commander Cerna noted that the former Somozist guards' criminal activities coincide with the obscurantist campaigns being waged by some religious sects, which preach anticommunism in an effort to confuse the peasants throughout the country.

Commander Cerna said that pastors belonging to the Jehovah's Witnesses, the Children of God, the Warriors of Christ and the Barefooted Servants sects, among others, are trying to promote a confrontation between peasants and the Sandinist revolution. He said that this campaign of hatred has provoked an increase in criminal activities, while noting that in places where the people are organized, such counterrevolutionary preaching does not work.

Commander Cerna said that the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement has unmasked itself and is now openly conspiring against the Sandinist people's revolution. He added that the counter-revolution is operating within three groups; the 15 September Legion; Fernando Chamorro's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua; and that of former Somozist agent Steadman Fagoth, in combination with former Somozist guards.

MALMIERCA SPEECH CLOSES NONALIGNED MEETING

FLO71922 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, in a brief speech closing [the Nonaligned Movement's Coordinating Bureau meeting], said that the long hours dedicated in preparing for the meeting and the intensive work of the committees, working groups and of the plenary itself, were transformed into important agreements and documents aimed at supporting and implementing the views and guidelines set forth by our heads of state. Once the closing session ended, Isidoro Malmierca held a press conference.

Press Conference Statement

PAO61800 Havana International Service in Spanish 1535 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Statement by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca during press conference shortly after the end of the Nonaligned Countries' Coordinating Bureau meeting in Havana in the early morning of 6 June -- recorded]

[Text] We are very satisfied with the results of this ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau. Since the beginning of the meeting, the number of participating delegations and the level and composition of those delegations guaranteed that the meeting would have a major significance for the activities of the Nonaligned Countries Movement.

As you know, the Coordinating Bureau is made up of 34 member countries. The 34 member countries of the Coordinating Bureau attended this meeting. Moreover, there were additional representatives from a total of 91 countries -- full members of the movement and observers. Of those delegations, 42 delegations -- 43 with the Cuban delegation -- were headed by foreign ministers or ministers of other sectors. This was a demonstration of the interests that existed regarding the development of this meeting and the importance that the member countries of the movement gave to it.

The development of the meeting permitted us to discuss practically all the subjects, all of the political and economic aspects which were of main interest. Therefore, the documents which were approved -- the final communique of the meeting, its political and economic aspects -- are documents that contain the positions of our movement on practically all the current problems that we face.

We believe that the decisions adopted are an important contribution and the continuation of the coordinating of the attitude of the nonaligned countries in the face of the world's grave political and economic situation and especially in the face of the various conflicts that we confront.

We must also stress the environment in which the work of this meeting was carried out -- in the plenary sessions as well as in the political and economic commissions and in several work groups that had to be created. A friendly atmosphere without tension and with a very constructive working spirit prevailed throughout. This characterized the development of all the activities.

Of course, this did not exclude lengthy debates and consultations in an effort to achieve formulas that would produce a consensus and that would gain the acceptance of the great majority of the member states of the movement. If you have the opportunity to read the report of Ambassador (Paul Lusaka), chairman of the Political Commission, you can find very specific references to this.

We think that the meeting confirmed the capacity of the movement's institutions to carry out the activities and the mandate that the chiefs of state and government gave to it in the sixth summit held in Havana in 1979. The meeting discussed very diverse, important and current subjects. We thought that first of all we had to refer to the subject of the Anglo-North American aggression against Argentina and the attempts to reestablish a colonial situation on the Malvinas Islands.

The meeting also took up the recent Israeli bombing of the city of Beirut and other Lebanese towns. These were our meeting's reply to the armed aggressions of the British imperialist colonialists, their U.S. allies and supporters, and to the Israeli aggression and its U.S. allies and supporters. These were armed aggressions that were being carried out at the time that our meeting was being held. That is why these were two subjects, two aspects that provoked direct attention.

The decisions on these subjects were very clear and precise; the ministers condemned the British action and the support offered by the United States; they reiterated their firm support of Argentina's sovereign rights over the Malvinas and they condemned and criticized the U.S. cooperation which makes possible and helps the British aggression.

The bureau issued a message to the UN Security Council condemning the Israeli bombing of Lebanon and the Palestinian camps and requesting that the necessary measures be adopted to stop these genocidal actions. I think you have already obtained this message, since it has been published.

We think that this meeting and the documents which resulted from the work of the meeting are characterized by the special attention paid to the Latin American subjects and the issues related to our area, the Caribbean region. The fact that the meeting was held in a Caribbean country and at a time when the situation in the region has the characteristics to which we have already referred undoubtedly had an influence in this regard.

The delegation refers to the Salvadoran issue. It condemns the repression unleashed in El Salvador. It denounces the negative results of the recently held "elections." The documents support the various proposals to achieve a negotiated political solution and they establish and stress that all the representative political forces, particularly the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, must participate in that solution.

The delegation includes another paragraph which reiterates and guarantees solidarity with Nicaragua, Grenada and Cuba -- all facing U.S. pressure, aggression, threats and acts of hostility. The meeting also requested that in its next session, the UN General Assembly examine the issue of Puerto Rico as a separate subject in order to guarantee the self-determination and independence of that colonial territory.

The bureau also analyzed the situation, the dispute, concerning the western region of Essequibo between Guyana and Venezuela. It expressed opposition to the use of force and reiterated its call for negotiations and the peaceful solution of that dispute.

In addition to these specific subjects in the Latin American area, there is also reference to our country. The meeting reiterated the already traditional expressions of solidarity of the Nonaligned Countries Movement with our country. They express the movement's solidarity with the Cuban people's demand that the territory illegally occupied by the Guantanamo Naval Base be returned, for an end to the blockade to which our people have been subjected for more than 20 years, and for an end to the spy flights over our territory and all the threats to which our people are subjected.

There is also a paragraph referring to support for the independent development of Suriname. There are some other paragraphs which deserve special attention. We think that the paragraphs referring to the Latin American situation have a special connotation in this declaration.

The meeting also examined African issues. We attributed special importance to the way in which there was reiteration of the need to offer all kinds of material solidarity to the South West African People's Organization, SWAPO, to permit it to continue to develop the armed struggle to achieve the independence of Namibia and guarantee the respect of its territorial integrity, including Walvis Bay, and the withdrawal of the South African troops which illegally occupy its territory in disregard of the UN Security Council and General Assembly Resolutions.

The meeting also ratified the decision of the frontline chiefs of state to issue a call for increased support for the African National Congress of South Africa and to demand the application of the relevant UN resolutions on the situation in Southern Africa.

There are several paragraphs in the declaration which clearly and precisely condemn the aggressions against the frontline states by the South African racists, by Pretoria's apartheid regime. The meeting committed the movement's support to the frontline countries.

The issue of Western Sahara was also the object of lengthy, deep and careful attention. In the declaration, the movement demands total and absolute respect for the rights of the Saharan people.

The declaration also reiterates the movement's broadest and total support for the struggle of the Arab peoples against the Zionist aggression and it stresses the role of the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It condemns the United States and some Western powers that closely cooperate with Israel. It clearly noted and condemned the character of the strategic alliance between Israel and the United States, an alliance that is directed against the Arab states. It once again rejected all the attempts to implement the Camp David agreements.

The meeting heard the report offered by the ministerial commission formed at the New Delhi conference to try to help find a just, honorable and peaceful political solution to the conflict between Iran and Iraq. It ratified the mandate given to Cuba, India, Zambia and the PLO to continue their efforts. It lamented the prolongation and continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq and pointed out the grave risks and harm that its continuation entail for both peoples and the danger of the extension of the conflict to other states of the region and the threat that this signifies for international peace and security.

At the suggestion the Indian delegation, there was also a paragraph which expresses the movement's recognition of the role played by Cuba during the period it has held the presidency of the movement and the contribution that this has provided to guaranteeing the development of the movement's unity and activity.

We think we must also point out that at the closing session of the meeting, in which you participated, you must have noted that all the delegates who spoke for the various regional groups expressed recognition and gratitude for the presence of Fidel Castro, commander in chief and president, at the inaugural session, his participation in various other activities of the meeting and his personal contacts with many ministers and chiefs of delegations that permitted the chief of government and the president of the Nonaligned Movement to continue to analyze and promote the development of our bilateral relations with many friendly countries and to learn of the main interests and problems that require the solidarity of the movement.

These are some of the aspects included in the meeting's final communique, particularly in its political portion. It consists of 136 paragraphs in 60 pages that, as I said at the outset, present the primary aspects of the international situation and the movement's position on them in a very systematic and thorough way.

The economic declaration is also lengthy, containing 106 paragraphs within 55 pages. We want to make some comments on this part, dealing with the economic commission.

We think that the most important characteristic of the results of the lengthy discussion and debate in the economic commission and in the groups that had to be created is that it has once again been demonstrated that the nonaligned countries' common interests are much stronger than the diversity of interests they represent. This permitted a very positive working spirit and facilitated progress through discussions that led to the adoption of unified positions.

This meeting's participants emphasized the views expressed at the sixth summit and at the New Delhi ministerial meeting, to the effect that the economic crisis, which is growing increasingly more severe, reflects the structural imbalances and evident inequalities in international economic relations, attributable to the developing countries, which practice policies that run counter to their interests.

The right of the nonaligned countries and of other developing countries to defend and exercise their sovereignty and their political, economic and social freedom, whatever their [word indistinct] was also reiterated. The participants deplored the growing trend toward the implementation of all kinds of economic aggression against the nonaligned countries and other developing countries. The use of economic blockades, sanctions and measures of coercion or blackmail against the developing countries was rejected.

It was pointed out that the international economic crisis has reached unprecedented dimensions. Concern was expressed over the deterioration of the world economic situation and the lack of progress in establishing the new international economic order.

The importance of the convocation of the seventh UNCTAD as an international forum that should permit the conduct of negotiations on the basic aspects of trade, development and other fields was stressed. The developed countries were urged to demonstrate constructive attitudes and to show the necessary political desire to guarantee the success of that conference.

The economic actions against Argentina were denounced. They were described as unjustified and a violation of the GATT. A strong and energetic appeal was made for those sanctions to be lifted, in an effort to contribute to peace in the South Atlantic.

It was stressed that it is important to pay attention to the proposals presented during the 34th UN General Assembly sessions by President Fidel Castro, as president of the Non-aligned Movement, calling for a massive additional transfer of resources, amounting to of no less than \$300 billion, in soft, long-term credits with very low interest rates during this decade of development.

There was criticism of the policy pursued by the World Bank and the IMF, which practice discrimination based on political and other criteria. The need to establish a new international monetary system was underscored.

The brutal sacking of the natural and financial resources of Namibia, South Africa, Palestine and other territories that are colonially occupied by the transnational enterprises was condemned.

The inalienable rights of all countries to exercise their total, permanent and full sovereignty; to control their natural resources; and to direct and orient their economic activities, including the use of such rights for nationalization, were reaffirmed.

The importance of food and agriculture as areas of high priority was emphasized and concern over the critical deterioration in the food situation faced by most developing and lesser developed countries was stressed. Particular reference was made to the gravity of the situation in Africa and it was reiterated that access to food is an international human right.

The importance of economic cooperation among the developing countries was reaffirmed and the need to increase that economic cooperation at the various subregional, regional and interregional levels was emphasized.

The meeting's participants expressed satisfaction with the fact that 43 meetings were held in the areas of cooperation, within the nonaligned countries' action plan. This is evidence of the intense activity carried out in this area during the past period. In addition, support was expressed for the resolutions of the fourth meeting of the coordinating countries which was held in Havana in March, and the efforts to achieve substantial progress in the application of the main directives approved at the sixth conference were recognized.

These are the aspects that we thought the most important, those that we thought were most deserving of mention in these initial words, by means of which we wanted to give you general information about the content of the documents approved by this ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER GIVES HAVANA SPEECH

JN042145 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Havana, 4 Jun (INA) -- Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has stressed that Iraq, which has seriously and effectively participated in entrenching the Nonaligned Movement and strengthening its unity and cohesion, finds in its coming assumption of the movement's chairmanship a chance to continue work in this field.

In a speech delivered at dawn today to the delegations participating in the Nonaligned Movement's Coordination Bureau meeting in Havana, Dr Hammadi said that Iraq will exert its utmost efforts to consolidate the nonaligned principles and concepts which Iraq has adopted in its foreign policy, particularly in combating all forms of colonialism and racism, respecting the sovereignty and independence of others, not interfering in other states' internal affairs and solving conflicts peacefully.

Talking about the preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad this September, Dr Hammadi said that the Iraqi people and government have exerted great efforts to prepare for the conference and guarantee its smooth progress. He added that all possible efforts have been exerted to provide the most modern meeting halls so that the conference can pursue its work in the way it desires. We are confident that the Conferences Palace, which was specifically erected for this conference, will meet all needs, facilitate the conferees' work and render the conference successful. The residences for the delegations' heads and members, journalists and media men have also been prepared. These contain all the necessary work and communications facilities.

The foreign minister then reviewed the developments in the Palestinian issue and the Zionist entity's expansionist and aggressive policy. He also dealt with developments in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and Iraq's defense of its land and waters for the sake of ensuring the security and safety of its citizens. Dr Hammadi explained in detail Iraq's response and readiness to halt fighting and negotiate to solve the problems with Iran by peaceful means. He also explained Iraq's positive cooperation with all endeavors for achieving peace, foremost of which were those exerted by the Nonaligned Movement. The following is the text of Dr Hammadi's speech:

Mr Chairman: First of all I would like to express the Iraqi delegation's pleasure at attending this important meeting in the capital of the friendly country which plays an effective role in the Nonaligned Movement and under the chairmanship of Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Malmierca, who is well known for his wisdom and long experience.

This meeting is of special importance to the Iraqi delegation because it will discuss, among other things, the preparatory work for the forthcoming conference of the heads of the nonaligned states and governments which Iraq will be honored to host this September. The Iraqi people and government have exerted great efforts to prepare for the conference and guarantee its smooth progress. We are particularly happy to note that the draft agenda which the Iraqi delegation submitted to the Coordination Bureau in New York was approved and passed to your esteemed meeting after being enriched by the ideas and remarks of the nonaligned delegations in New York. I hope that this draft agenda will be approved by this meeting so as to be submitted to the next summit conference.

I would also like to point out that Iraq has already prepared a final draft statement which was formulated after a comprehensive and careful review of the statements issued by the previous movement's conferences. We were careful to make this statement represent the general course of the movement's states and express as much as possible stands on which congruous opinions are held within the movement.

All possible efforts have been exerted to provide the most modern meeting halls so that the conference can pursue its work in the way it desires. We are confident that the Conferences Palace, which was specially erected for this conference, will meet all needs, facilitate the conferees' work and render the conference successful. The residences for the delegations' heads and members, journalists and media men have also been prepared. They contain all the necessary work and communications facilities. All necessary buildings have been built. We have distributed a document on the preparations for the next summit conference. It clearly describes our work in this regard.

In this respect, I would like to express our pleasure at the responses we have received to President Saddam Husayn's invitations to the nonaligned heads of state and government.

Iraq, which has seriously and effectively participated in entrenching the Nonaligned Movement and strengthening its unity and cohesion, finds in its coming assumption of the movement's chairmanship a chance to continue work in this field. Iraq will exert its utmost efforts to consolidate the nonaligned principles and concepts which Iraq has adopted in its foreign policy, particularly in combating all forms of colonialism and racism, respecting the sovereignty and independence of others, not interfering in other states' internal affairs and solving conflicts peacefully. Adherence to these concepts will strengthen the movement, increase its internal solidity and cohesion and strengthen its international position. Iraq also attaches special importance to the issue of the participation of the nonaligned states' popular organizations, unions, societies and figures in the movement's activities.

Mr Chairman: The Palestinian issue is currently passing through special circumstances and is about to enter a new stage. Following the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai the Zionist government revealed its price for this withdrawal. The Zionist leaders are now saying that the withdrawal from Sinai represents the last concession they can make with regard to territories and that the West Bank and Gaza Strip are an integral part of the Zionist entity, and therefore they cannot be conceded.

To apply this policy, the Zionist entity has mounted its oppressive policy in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories in an attempt to liquidate the Palestinian resistance and the Palestinians. The acts of persecution and terrorism by the official organs and the Zionist terrorist elements are part of the mass annihilation crime.

Also, within the context of the Zionist campaign against the Palestinians and the PLO, the elected representatives of the Palestinians are being deported and the so-called village leagues are being imposed on the occupied Arab territories. The Zionist entity has in an unprecedented manner stepped up its fascist deeds against the Palestinian people and the Arab countries. Last year it attacked Iraqi nuclear installations which are used for peaceful purpose. This crime was condemned by the international community and the Nonaligned Movement. Today, the Zionist entity is carrying out acts of aggression against the Lebanese people and is planning to occupy southern Lebanon after having annexed the Golan Heights.

The movement is called upon to take practical and effective measures to bring pressure to bear on the Zionist enemy and the colonialist forces supporting it in order to deter it from continuing its aggressive policies.

Mr Chairman: For the last 2 years, our people have been fighting a ruthless war in defense of their sovereignty, land and waters and for the sake of ensuring the security and safety of its citizens. This war was imposed on Iraq due to the Iranian regime's expansionist policy which ignores the principles and factors upon which international relations are based; foremost among these principles is nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries.

Despite the aggression and war, Iraq has expressed its readiness to stop the fighting and to solve the problems by peaceful means. Iraq has cooperated with all endeavors exerted by the Nonaligned Movement to achieve this objective.

The last of Iraq's measure to this effect was President Saddam Husayn's message to President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea on 15 March 1982 in which he reiterated Iraq's approval for setting up a factfinding mission to investigate which side had started the war and to show which side had imposed the war on the other. The failure of the peaceful endeavor and the continuation of the war for this long period is clearly and unequivocally the responsibility of the Iranian side. The Government of Iraq has faith in the good offices committee which made praiseworthy efforts to establish peace. Iraq's position toward this committee has been and will continue to be positive.

The death of the Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Benyahia has greatly saddened us for we were aware of his noble mission. We were shocked by this sad incident because it claimed the life of a dear brother and colleague and one of the most brilliant diplomats who devoted his efforts for the sake of a noble objective -- to reach a just solution of the conflict that would guarantee the legitimate rights of the two sides and would enhance the Nonaligned Movement's principles. Finally, we look forward to seeing you in Baghdad in September and we will exert our efforts to ensure the convocation of a successful summit in the service of this movement of which we are proud and to whose principles we are committed.

'ARAFAT ASKS CASTRO FOR NONALIGNED SUPPORT

FL071325 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] PLO President Yasir 'Arafat has asked Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Nonaligned Movement, for the solidarity of the movement in the face of the Israeli forces' invasion of Lebanon. The message states that after 3 days of heavy air attacks, Palestinian forces, assisted by local progressive forces, are resisting the invasion launched with the most modern U.S. weapons, including bombs that have been banned by all international agreements. It is clear, he added, that this invasion constitutes an escalation in violation of the UN Security Council resolutions which demand an immediate cease fire in the hostilities.

'Arafat's message requests the Nonaligned Movement's support in confronting the criminal attack against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, the aim of which is to occupy southern Lebanon and continue Israel's expansionist policy in the region.

MOROCCAN MINISTER ON NONALIGNED STAND ON SAHARA

LD071456 Rabat MAP in English 1208 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Havana, 7 Jun (MAP) -- The political commission of the Ministerial Conference of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement finally adopted, after 12 hours of stormy debates, the three paragraphs on the Western Sahara question.

Following this meeting, Moroccan secretary of state to foreign affairs, Mr Abdelhaq Tazi, declared that the enemies of Morocco's territorial integrity had tried, by all means, to deviate the debate from its normal course and resorted to all kinds of maneuvers to make the committee endorse their thesis. He added that thanks to the determination of the Moroccan delegation and the effective support of delegations keen on maintaining legality and international legitimacy, these maneuvers were thwarted.

Concerning the content and the implications of these paragraphs, Mr Tazi pointed out that the conference rightly recalled the U.N. General Assembly's decision No 36/406 which was the only one adopted by consensus during its 36 session. He added that the conference confirmed the process engaged by the implementation committee of the Organization of African Unity "OAU", in conformity with the decisions of the 18th summit of the PanAfrican organization held in Nairobi from July 24 through 27, 1981, and the decision of the implementation committee of August 1981 and Feb 1981.

It was therefore, said Mr Tazi, a return to OAU legitimacy that the Havana conference advocated, a return to the OAU process that the coup de force of Addis Ababa sabotaged last February (Kodjo's initiative to allow the so-called Saharan Arab Republic to sit at the OAU ministerial conference in Addis Ababa). By doing so, he went on, the nonaligned cut short the desperate manoeuvres undertaken by the enemies of Morocco's territorial integrity to deviate the movement from its noble objectives.

Mr Tazi remarked in this respect, that the introduction of sophisticated arms like SAM-6 missiles and infra-red T-55 tanks affected the decision of the decision of the ministers, who expressed their preoccupation at the (?risk) represented by an internationalization of the conflict.

On the other hand and in connection with the works of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau, Mr Tazi met with Mr Narasimha Rao, Indian foreign affairs minister. Talks dealt with various points figuring in the agenda. Both parties underlined the role of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent force at the service of freedom and progress in Third World countries.

Mr Tazi then met with Mr Marwan al-Qasim, Jordanian foreign affairs minister, with whom he had talks on development of the situation in the Middle East and the works of the nonaligned ministerial conference. Mr Tazi also met with Mr Herve-Akendengue Augstin, Gabonese minister of reform of companies and mixed economy, and with Mr Charles Molapo, information minister of Lesotho.

OVER 2,000 CONSTRUCTION WORKERS TO GO TO NICARAGUA

FL072342 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Manolo Garcia report]

[Excerpt] Ivo Conde Martinez, member of the National Construction Workers Union Secretariat, has announced at the provincial meeting to elect the Matanzas delegates to the union's fifth congress that more than 2,000 Cuban construction workers, including 189 from Matanzas Province, will leave for Nicaragua to help in the reconstruction of the brother Central American country. The Cuban construction workers will take part in the reconstruction of roads, houses and bridges.

RODRIGUEZ, IN MADRID, OFFERS FALKLANDS AID

PA061445 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1151 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Madrid, 6 Jun (EFE) -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, said today in Madrid that Cuba stands ready to participate in the Malvinas when Argentina requests it. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who arrived in Madrid on a technical stopover on his way to Budapest to represent Fidel Castro at a CEMA conference, said in remarks to EFE that "Cuba is on the side of Argentina."

He added that his country "is prepared to participate with the peoples of Latin America using every element of aid which may be considered necessary, when Argentina requests it."

He also explained the importance of the conference of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries which ended yesterday in Havana, at which it was agreed to support Argentina's sovereignty in the Malvinas, demand the cessation of hostilities and request the opening of a negotiating process to culminate with the recognition of Argentina's right over these islands.

The Cuban leader also noted Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez' visit to Cuba.

Finally, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez charged, in reference to the North-South dialog, that the northern countries -- which consider themselves civilized -- have united against Argentina, a Third World country on which they are trying to impose a colonialist decision.

CANA: PROSPECTS TO IMPROVE ECONOMY LOOK DIM

FL071005 Bridgetown CANA in English 0952 GMT 6 Jun 82

[By Jose Katigbak]

[Text] Havana, 6 Jun (CANA-REUTER) -- Prospects of an upturn in Cuba's depressed economy look dim in the light of Washington's decision to tighten its 20-year-old trade and financial embargo.

The economic impact of the embargo, described by President Fidel Castro as a knife pointed at Cuba's throat, has been heightened by costlier imports, higher loan interest rates and depressed world prices for sugar, which accounts for over 80 per cent of foreign revenue.

Planning chief Humberto Perez has said that because of these factors Cuba has mapped out only modest growth goals this year.

The United States announced in April that it was banning business and pleasure travel to Cuba to limit the flow of American dollars to Havana while it sponsored armed violence against Washington's friends and allies.

Diplomatic sources believe Cuba will be forced to tap international financial markets for more loans to help solve its economic problems.

But its already high foreign debt, inflated world interest rates and bankers' reluctance to grant new loans are expected to limit the country's ability to get badly needed hard currency.

After Dr Castro led the revolutionary takeover on January 1, 1959, Cuba progressively nationalised the entire economy, including extensive foreign investments held mainly by Americans. The U.S. estimated the nationalised assets of its citizens at about 2.8 billion dollars and retaliated with a trade and financial embargo.

Dr Castro has repeatedly acknowledged that Soviet bloc support allows Cuba to survive at a time when the economies of other developing countries are collapsing.

Western diplomatic sources here believe the Soviet Union pumps the equivalent of about three billion dollars a year into the Cuban economy, mainly in the form of subsidies.

It pays Cuba three to five times the prevailing world market rates for its sugar. But the Cuban leadership has acknowledged that even though 80 per cent of Cuba's trade is with socialist countries, it cannot but suffer from the U.S. embargo declared by President Kennedy in 1962.

In a recent speech Mr Perez charged that the Reagan administration was putting strong pressure on its Western allies to hamper their financial and commercial relations with Cuba "to create greater problems for us."

Mr Perez said despite problems Cuba had always fulfilled its debt obligations and would continue doing so in future. The Cuban economy is officially forecast to rise by less than 2.5 per cent this year, compared with 12 per cent growth last year.

The leadership hopes to halt Cuba's economic slide by cuts in public spending and imports and plans to boost exports and tourism and draw in foreign investments for the first time in 20 years.

This year the budget has been cut to 12.2 billion dollars from 13.7 billion dollars in 1981 and the deficit is expected to drop to 525 million dollars from 981 million dollars. Industry and agriculture are hardest hit by the cuts. Defence spending is projected to rise to 1.1 billion dollars from one billion in 1981.

Official government trade statistics for 1981 have not yet been released, but according to the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL), Cuban exports for the year rose to 5.3 billion dollars from 4.9 billion dollars in 1980, while imports increased to 6.3 billion dollars from 5.6 billion dollars.

Cuba's trade deficit topped the one billion dollar mark for the first time last year. Diplomatic sources said that despite austerity measures, the deficit was unlikely to improve this year and could even worsen.

Mr Perez has said that although a 10 per cent rise in the volume of exports is planned for the year, this might not be reflected in revenue because of depressed sugar prices. Last year Cuba produced 7.3 million tonnes of crude sugar and CEPAL's estimate for this year around eight million tonnes. Cuba's sugar quota sales to the free market under the International Sugar Agreement [ISA] this year has been fixed at 2.8 million tonnes.

Apart from about 500,000 tonnes for domestic consumption and the ISA quota, the rest of its sugar goes to socialist countries, mainly the Soviet Union.

Cuban officials estimate that for every cent drop in the world market price of sugar the country loses about 70 million dollars.

Diplomatic sources said Cuba's almost permanent state of military preparedness has also served as a destabilising economic factor. But by the same token they admit the "siege mentality" of the Cubans has served to nurture their determination to work and to accept sacrifices.

CUBA, SURINAME SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOLS

FL052140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2104 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Minister Hector Rodriguez Llopart, head of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, have signed agreements with Surinamese Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp at the Foreign Ministry in Havana.

Rodriguez Llopart signed an agreement regulating economic, scientific and technical cooperation and a protocol establishing Cuban-Surinamese joint committees in each of these fields. Malmierca and the Surinamese minister signed a cooperation program that involves the struggle for peace and the exchange of information on the Nonaligned Movement. It also provides for the development of bilateral relations between the Foreign Ministers of Cuba and Suriname with periodic consultation and the exchange of expertise and material of mutual interest.

The agreements signed to strengthen the relations of friendship and economic and scientific-technical cooperation will help to intensify ties between the two nations, Isidoro Malmierca said. Speaking at the signing of the agreements, the Cuban foreign minister said that the two nations, (?had) overcome obstacles created by the dominance of imperialism and neocolonialism.

In his speech, Naarendorp said that the agreements signified the continuation of ties between the two nations and would help consolidate existing ties. Naarendorp invited Malmierca and Rodriguez Llopart to visit his country.

CHILEPINOCHET ACCEPTS UNDER SECRETARY'S RESIGNATION

PY072240 Paris AFP in Spanish 0240 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 25 May (AFP) -- It was reported here that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today accepted the resignation submitted by Jovino Novoa, the under secretary general of the presidency, who has held that office for the past 3 years. Novoa, a lawyer who is considered to be one of the most influential civilian authorities, will leave his post next 1 July and will resume his professional activities, an official communique has reported.

VENEZUELAPRESIDENT HERRERA ADDRESSES PARTY ASSEMBLY

PA051247 Paris AFP in Spanish 2344 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Caracas, 4 Jun (AFP) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said that "no matter what the immediate material outcome of this absurd war (over the Malvinas), in which the arrogance and pride of an old empire is evident, Argentina will be the winner."

The issue of the war in the South Atlantic was again addressed by the Venezuelan head of state at the opening of the national convention of his party, the Social Christian Party (COPEI), where he again reaffirmed Venezuelan solidarity with Argentina.

Herrera said that the Malvinas war was "disproportionate and unbalanced." He recalled that when he was young, during World War II, he was greatly impressed by what a Norwegian author wrote, as he saw his country invaded by "Nazi-fascist" forces:

"Rifles kill birds, yet there are more birds than rifles in the world."

He stressed that "it is not an issue of an act of force by a de facto government (Argentina) against the overseas territory of the oldest of the world's democracies (Great Britain)."

"It's a question of recovering sovereignty over a piece of island territory that was seized by force a very long time ago," he underlined.

"It's not the cause of a government but that of a nation, and it's not only the cause of one nation but the cause of all of Latin America," he stated.

In another part of his speech, Herrera Campins said that "with great dismay, Latin America watches the destruction of her hopes in much of the inter-American system, particularly in the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR)."

"Latin America views herself with the introspection that she owes her forefathers and liberators; we must meditate upon what our future will be, on what our future should be and on how we can prepare for better understanding that can lead to a solid union," Herrera Campins added.

"We feel hurt, confused, (?offended) and upset by the U.S. support for Great Britain and by the economic sanctions so quickly applied against Argentina by the EEC," he continued. He also condemned Great Britain, saying that she acts "as if sea properties had titles to them."

President Herrera Campins stressed that "no one in Latin America doubts Venezuela's active solidarity toward her southern brothers." "At this point, no one in the world can harbor any doubts about the Venezuelan position." "We have gone beyond the seas to take a different approach to things to Europe, a criterion different from that which they were being served by sources that specialize in misinformation," he concluded.